Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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VOLUME IX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1875. NUMBER 24

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H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the ns of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office ad- ning residence and immediately in the rear of H. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Craw- street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

BLOOD! The BLOOD is the LIFE, and if it is impure the whole sys- tem will be diseased. You can- not purify a stream while the spring is corrupt; neither can you impart good health to the human body while the blood is con- veying the seeds of disease to all parts of it. There- fore PURIFY the BLOOD, and nature will heal the disease. No remedy has ever been discovered which has effected so great a number of *perma- nent* cures as

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The remedy is a Vegetable Compound, and can- not harm the most tender infant. Ladies who suf- fer from the debilitating diseases known as FE- MALE COMPLAINTS will find speedy relief by using this remedy. Beware of counterfeits. The genu- ine has our name—R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pitts- burgh,—on the bottom of each bottle.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Dealers, and by A. A. BARKER & SON, Agents, Ebens- burg, Pa. [Sept. 10, 1875.-3m.]

TO QUIT BUSINESS!

$10,000 WORTH OF Fine CLOTHING

Of the LATEST STYLES and BEST QUALITY, for Men and Boys, will be sold without reserve, at

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Also, HATS and CAPS, together with a large assortment of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, Overalls, Jackets, Bows, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Handker- chiefs, &c., &c.

Having determined to quit the business, will sell Clothing, and all other goods in the store, CHEAP- ER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR FIFTEEN YEARS PAST. Don't forget the place—across the street from the Post Office—and as I am deter- to close out, you will get

BARGAINS! Bargains! BARGAINS! JOHN F. BARNES.

Johnstown, Aug 20, 1875. 2m.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of JOSEPH MOYER, dec'd.

The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of JOSEPH MOYER, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, deceased, hereby noti- fy all persons indebted to the estate of said dece- dent that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settle- ment. AUG. MOYERS, } Executors. J. H. DOUGLASS, } Executors.

Clearfield Twp., Aug. 20, 1875. 6t.*

WYOMING SEMI-MONTHLY LOTTERY!

Legalized by the Legislature. Draws on the 15th and 30th of each month. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5. 1 chance in 5. $200,000 cash prizes. Capital Prize $50,000. Agents wanted. Particulars. Address J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming. June 25, 1875.-6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of M. H. BURK, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of M. H. Burk, late of Adams township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all per- sons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly au- thenticated for settlement. FRANCIS DEVLIN. Aug. 20, 1875.-6t.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO., BANKERS, Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers. Sept. 20. tf. JAS. P. MURPHY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that I have purchased at Sher- iff's sale the following personal property, which I have left in care of James E. Neason, of Clear- field township, until I see fit to remove the same, to wit: One sorrel horse, one lot of rye, one lot of wheat, one lot of oats, and one shin- gle machine. THOMAS McENRUE. St. Augustine, Sept. 3, 1875.-3t.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall. Julian street where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

J. B. McCONNELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, LORETTO, PA.

Office formerly occupied by Dr. Jamison. Night calls can be made at Myers' Hotel. [5-14.-6m.*]

M. J. BUCK, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made the residence of JOHN BUCK, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clin- ton and Locust streets. Will attend to all busi- ness connected with his profession.

F. A. SHOEMAKER. WM. H. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER, Attorneys-at-Law, [9-1.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Beautiful faces are those that wear,—
It matters but little if dark or fair—
Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panes where heart-fires glow,
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterances produce girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest and brave and true,
Moment by moment, the whole day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowliest ways, if God wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of homely care,
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountains but few may guess.

Beautiful twilight, at set of sun,
Beautiful goal with races well won,
Beautiful rest, with work well done.

Beautiful graves, where grasses creep,
Where brown leaves fall, where drifts lie deep
Over worn-out hands! O, beautiful, beautiful sleep!

THE LOST ONE RESTORED.

BY PAUL PLUME.

The wind blew furiously, and the rain fell in torrents, when a traveler, one night in July, was traversing a thickly-wooded portion of the country in Missouri. He had ridden all day, and night overtook him and found him lost in what appeared an impenetrable forest. The vines and underbush grew so thickly that he was compelled to halt, and dismounting from his beast, sheltered himself, as best he could, from the storm. His servant, a young man some eighteen years old, accompanied him, and was very much terrified at the situation in which he found himself, never having been outside the limits of a city until Mr. Randolph had employed him to accompany him on his journey.

Journeys in those days were generally made on horseback or stages, for railroads had not then intersected all parts of our country as at the present day.

"John," said Mr. Randolph, "we shall have to remain here until daylight; there is no possibility of finding our way in the darkness."

"If we are on the right road," replied John, "we must surely be near the cabin we were told about at the blacksmith's shop."

"I fear," replied Mr. Randolph, "we have lost the road entirely. In fact I am positive of it. We can do nothing but wait until it becomes light enough for us to resume our way."

While Mr. Randolph was speaking the wind lulled for a few moments, and there came a cry that caused John Glover to start with terror. Mr. Randolph, who was crouched beneath a tree, started to his feet and laid his hand on his pistol. Again the cry broke forth, and Mr. Randolph commanded John to search in the saddle-bag for a box of matches.

"It's some wild animal, I suppose," said Glover, his teeth chattering with fright.

"No," replied Mr. Randolph, whose practiced ear knew the cries of beasts too well to be deceived, "'tis a human voice, and the cry is one of distress."

In a few moments Mr. Randolph had lighted a pocket-lantern and was peering about him with John Glover cautiously standing in the rear. "Follow me," he said to Glover, and immediately he pushed his way among the bushes, where he listened for a repetition of the cry. Once again it came, and it seemed so near to him that he started backward and stood perplexed. Just then a vivid flash of lightning lit up the forest, and he saw something white lying upon the ground, about a dozen yards in his front.

Mr. Randolph darted forward and seized the object, which proved, to his astonishment, to be a female child of some eighteen months old, who was badly bitten in the shoulder by some wild animal. He took the little creature to his arms, and carried her back to where the horses were tied.

If Mr. Randolph could have seen John Glover's face he would have noticed that it wore a perplexed look; but it was dark, and he could not observe the expression of his man's countenance.

"What are you going to do with it?" inquired John.

"That thought was crossing my own mind at the moment," replied Mr. Randolph. "I can scarcely imagine. First I must try and discover who has lost a child in this part of the country, and by that means endeavor to find the parents of this poor little creature."

"And suppose you can't find them?" suggested John.

"Then I suppose I shall have to adopt her as my daughter," said Mr. Randolph.

"But you are not married," said John Glover.

"And never am likely to be," responded Mr. Randolph, upon whose mind came the memory of one he loved who had passed away from earth and left him a lonely man. "We must not anticipate," he continued. "To-morrow may bring the parents of the child to light."

When daylight came Mr. Randolph found that he had wandered a good way off the road, and the sun was well up ere he gained the cabin at the edge of the forest. It was inhabited by an old hunter by the name of Stubbs. He gave Mr. Randolph a hearty welcome, and was not long in preparing breakfast.

"Well, I never heard of such a thing before," said Stubbs, looking at the child with curiosity. "There's no one living within twenty miles of this place, and I can't imagine how she came in the woods. Old Bill Smoot's cabin is good twenty miles from here, and Dan Neil is ten miles from him, and that's all the people there are this side the State line. Neither Bill or Dan is married, and it's passing strange where that young one came from."

"I wish you to take a ride through the forest," said Mr. Randolph to Stubbs.—"Take the whole day to search for some person claiming this child. I will remain here until your return," and he placed a piece of gold in the hunter's palm.

The sun's rays were slanting low among the trees in the west when Bill Stubbs returned to his cabin.

"I'm afraid you'll have to father that young one," he exclaimed, addressidg Mr. Randolph. "I've ridden nearly forty miles to-day, and can hear nothing of anybody who has lost a child. Perhaps she's been lost purposely."

Mr. Randolph looked serious. Such an idea had not before occurred to him, but from the moment he heard the words of the old hunter he mentally vowed that he would adopt the child if her parents were not discovered.

* * * * * * * *

Seventeen years later and Madge Randolph, as the foundling was denominated, had become the reigning belle of the town of L——.

Mr. Randolph had an occasion to make a trip to the State of Durango, in Mexico, and for that purpose joined a party of traders who were starting from Independence. All the men were well armed and had much experience in Indian fighting; so they felt pretty much at ease on that score.

After two weeks travel beyond Smoky-hill Fork they came upon a camp of Sioux Indians who had a white woman in bondage. Several of the traders offered to purchase her freedom, but she was the wife of a chief who refused to listen to any proposition involving her leaving him. The poor creature seemed particularly desirous of entering into conversation with her countrymen, but the Indians rudely thrust her back when she implored to be taken back to civilized life.

That afternoon the Indians broke up their camp and went away westward. The traders had doubled their offers to the Indians, but they would not release their captive. The same night when the traders were in camp, they were suddenly aroused by the sound of approaching horse hoofs coming at a rapid gallop. A few minutes later and the woman whose freedom they had been trying to obtain, sprang from a pony, exclaiming, "For heaven's sake, my countrymen, do not give me up. I have escaped, but they will soon be after me."

The traders instantly held a council. The savages outnumbered them twenty to one; there was no hope of making a successful resistance.

"Some one must fly with the woman back to Independence—and there's not an instant to be lost," cried several voices. "Who'll do it?" asked the leader.

No one spoke; the men all had goods upon the train, and could not desert them.

"I have no property at risk," said Mr. Randolph, after a few moments' reflection; "my business is urgent, 'tis true, but I'll take her back or perish in the attempt."

A few minutes later, and Randolph and the woman were flying as fast as horses could take them back to Missouri.

Just before the break of day the Indians appeared at the traders' camp and demanded the woman. They were assured she was not present, neither did they know where she was. It was not until the savages made a strict search of the wagons that they were convinced they were on the wrong trail; but their disappointment was so great that they made an attack upon the traders. A smart fight revealed to them that they would have to obtain re-enforcements if they desired to capture the train, so they withdrew and left the traders in peace.

After two days' hard riding, Mr. Randolph and the woman reached a post of dragoon soldiers, and were given an escort, who saw them safely to Fort Leavenworth. The following is the story the poor woman told Mr. Randolph:

"I was born of respectable parents, my father being a farmer in Western Missouri. I was married at an early age, and, after the birth of a daughter, my husband started to go to Independance for the purpose of entering into business, taking the child and myself with him. And after traveling some days we entered a great forest, and, before we were aware of it, we found ourselves surrounded by a dozen Indians, who had crossed the line on a stealing expedition. They shot my husband before my eyes, and were going to kill my babe, when I begged for its life. One of the savages, who seemed to have some authority, prevented my child being murdered, but refused to let me have it, and it was left upon the ground to die, while they hurried away, bearing me off a captive. The sufferings I have endured I would not relate if I could. I was often tempted to destroy myself, but the thought of regaining my freedom, and the hope that my child might have been providentially found, stayed my hand when I would have taken my own life."

Such, in brief, was the history given by the woman, whose name was Baker.

Mr. Randolph listened with breathless interest to her narrative, and when she had concluded, he asked her on what day of the month and year it occurred. Her reply was prompt. She named the year, and stated that it was upon the 16th of July, the day being Sunday.

"I shall never forget it while I live," she continued. "Life has been a burden to me since."

Mr. Randolph was satisfied that the mother of his adopted daughter was before him.

With some little circumlocution he gave an account of his adventure in the forest, and stated the manner in which the infant he found was dressed. When the poor woman heard this she threw herself at Mr. Randolph's feet and wept tears of gratitude and joy, while she kissed his hands.

Madge Randolph married well, and continued through life to honor and love her adopted father, while she became a comfort and solace to her unfortunate mother.

HOW THE SUN MOVED A BRIDGE.—During the recent building of a bridge in Holland one of the traverses, 460 feet long, was misplaced on the supports. It was an inch out of line, and the problem was how to replace it. Experiments proved that the iron work expanded a small fraction of an inch to every degree of heat received. It was noticed that the night and day temperature differed by about 25 degrees, and it was thought this might be made to move the bridge. In the morning one end of the piece was bolted down securely and the other end left free. In the heat of the sun the iron expanded, and towards night the free end was loosened. The contraction then dragged the whole mass the other way. For two days this experiment was repeated, and the desired place reached. The contraction and expansion of iron bars by fire heat has frequently been used to move heavy weights over short distances. Broken walls and strained roofs and arches have been brought into place by simply heating iron rods till they expand, then taking in the slack by screws and nuts and allowing contraction by cold to pull the wall or roof into place.

AN "INJUN" YARN.—The following thrilling story comes from Georgia, and is told by the Atlanta *Constitution*:

When Mrs. B. went home from shopping yesterday she entered upon a scene of thrilling horror being enacted in the back yard. In the centre of the yard a dry goods box was in flames, and the baby was lying in front of it squealing lustily from heat and fright. Down behind the current bushes were two of the neighboring boys, skulking around with painted faces, chicken feathers in their hair, and bows in their hands, while her hopeful son had on his father's moccasin slippers, his cap turned wrong side out upon his head, and an old army gun in his hand. He was creeping along with evident murderous intent toward the roosters behind the bushes.

"What on earth is the matter?" cried the alarmed lady.

"Sh! sh!" said her hopeful, "don't you see them Injuns has burned down Hawkin's cabin and nearly killed his baby, burned up the family, and I'm the Lean Worlf going to bring down vengince on the sculps of the varmints!"

But in about fifeen seconds after he went down to the wood pile, wishing he was the fat woman in the museum or the big medicine man of the Pawnees. He had been reading an Indian tale in a New York paper, you see.

PARENTAL LOVE.—No love is so true and tender as the love our parents give us, and for none are we so ungrateful. We take it as a matter of course as something we deserve. Especially may our mothers toil and deny themselves, think all night and labor all day, without receiving any thanks whatever. From the day when she walks all night with us, while we cry, to the day when she helps to make our wedding dress and gives us those cherished pearls which she wore in her girlhood, we do not half recognize her love for us. Never until we are parents ourselves do we quite comprehend. Yet is there anything like it? The lover may desert us for some brighter beauty; the husband grow indifferent when we have been his a little while; the friend be only a summer friend, and fly when riches vanish, or when we are too sad to amuse; but our parents love us best in our sorrow, and hold us dearer for any change or disfigurement. There isn't much of heaven here on earth, but what there is of it is chiefly given in a parent's love.

BASE BALL.—As the season draws to a close, and nobody has yet been killed, the obituary poet of the Chambersburg *Valley Spiret* has become disgusted at not being able to show his towering genius in the *Ledger* style. Other towns and cities may not be so fortunate, however, and for the benefit of contemporaries that journal gives its only original epitaph suitable to a defunct base-ball player.

A "red dead" ball, so swiftly hurled,
Removed our pet from this festive world,
Entirely free from a base-ball's sting,
He's "out on a fly" on an angel's wing.
Gone to "jaw the Captain."

IF you ask the average man what time it is, six seconds after he has restored his watch to his pocket, he cannot tell you.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

The long, shrill whistle of the boatswain's call was heard in every part of the frigate; faintly, perhaps, in just one place—the locker far down below the berth-deck, where the boatswain's yeoman kept account of everything that was used for the ship, and panted, almost in vain, for a mouthful of air. Yet even to him reached the little silver instrument, and he paused, in common with the rest, to hear what was to follow. The words came soon enough: "All hands on deck to witness punishment!"

Laying down his pen, the young man came up the long, winding stairs, and appeared on the spar-deck along with the rest of the crew, pale and wan, a livid ghost standing among the living.

Only one man bore any resemblance to him. That was the individual whom the master-at-arms had just escorted from the brig—the place on the gun-deck where prisoners are confined and guarded by a marine, who, with loaded musket, marches backward and forward continually, in front of the men in durance.

This prisoner, just brought upon deck, and the irons taken from his wrists, looked nearly as pale and deathly as the young yeoman from the depths of the frigate. Though he betrayed his feelings in no other manner, he carried his head erect, his step was firm, and his well opened eyes were fixed upon the gratings, the worming, the sheathed cat-o-nine-tails, and all the preparations for torture, without quailing, if not with calm indifference. He was a tall fine looking man, between thirty and forty years of age, who, it was easy to perceive, only required that the rust and tarpaulin gear of a seaman should be removed from his person, to enable him to compete, in outward appearance, with any officer on board the ship.

But all that availed him nothing. While under the influence of auguadente—the liquor of the country—he had met the commodore on the beach, near Calao, and he had said some things which gave great offense to that gentleman.

He was ordered on board immediately, and he came off to the ship in the same boat with the commodore. When they got on board the crew were electrified by the violent manner of the commodore, calling for the master-at-arms, and ordering that Lewis should be put in double irons and confined in the brig. The offender, who was by this time partly sobered, took off his hat and tried to apologize; but the commodore would hear nothing. Waiving him aside, the latter cried in the most wrathful tones: "Get out of my sight, you scoundrel; I'll have you tried by a court-martial!"

Every one present knew what that meant. Trial by court-martial meant conviction and terrible punishment. No common sailor ever passed through the ordeal of a court-martial unscathed. The trial was a mere form; it meant that the commodore intended to punish Lewis for insulting him, and Lewis knew that perfectly well.

Still every sailor about to be tried made his defense. He employed somebody to write it for him, and that defense was always ready at the trial. On the present occasion, writing a defense was somewhat delicate, if not a perilous matter. For the commodore himself was the aggrieved party, and the commodore was no lawyer. Vested with absolute authority in the squadron, he was not prepared to recognize the fact that the man who had insulted him was entitled to as impartial a trial as if he had only insulted or otherwise injured the black cook.

It so happened also that the young seaman whom Lewis engaged to write his defense had fallen under the eye of the United States Consul at Valparaiso; and when he entered the service at that port the consul had warned the commodore that the captain of the ship from which the young man had been discharged had strongly suspected him of mutinous designs.

"Im not afraid that he'll create a mutiny in my ship," replied the commodore.

With such a prestige as this the young writer of defenses had come on board our frigate.

Such as it was Lewis' defense was read at the time. It took the ground that, at the time the offense was given, Lewis was ashore on liberty, and that during the forty-eight hours accorded him he did not belong to the ship, and was not under the command of the commodore any more than the President of Peru himself. If, therefore, Lewis insulted the commodore during those forty-eight hours, it was not as one of the crew of the frigate, but as a private citizen of Callao.

What then? Must Lewis be punished because he being only a common sailor spoke offensively to one who was socially his superior? Certainly not. Our laws recognized no such difference, and the Declaration of Independence asserts "all men are born equal." Therefore, the defense went on to say, the offense of which Lewis had been guilty was precisely the same as if he had insulted one of his shipmates on shore, common sailor like himself.

The commodore was highly exasperated when the judge advocate read the defense at the trial.

"What's this?" cried he; "the affair began with mutiny—the defense itself is mutiny, and we are to have mutiny from beginning to end, it appears!"

These were the circumstances under which poor Lewis was brought up for punishment. The culprit was immediately placed upon the grating, to which his feet were fastened down, with worming attached to his ankles. His arms were spread out, and his wrists fastened with worming to the rail.

The sentence of the court-martial was read: "one hundred and fifty lashes."

Not only the crew looked in each other's faces, but the junior officers gave a start of surprise. The Doctor looked meaningly at the surgeon. It was evident that he thought their services might be required before this terrible infliction was completed.

The commodore spoke: "Before the boatswain's mates commence their duty," said he, "I wish to say a word to those who write defenses for men on trial. In future, they will be held accountable for the sentiments they express in making up those defenses. Let this be a warning to them."

By this time Barrett, the chief boatswain's mate, had drawn his scourge from his sheath, and was engaged in disentangling its tail. Every eye was fixed on the smooth white back of the prisoner, so soon to be one mass of mangled, bleeding flesh.

"Go on, boatswain's mate!" said the captain.

Barret drew back his scourge and was about to strike the first blow when the captain, glancing toward the gangway, on the other side of the frigate, motioned to the petty officer, and he dropped his arm, looking surprised at the unwonted interruption.

A midshipman stepped across the deck, and the crew then perceived the cause of this stay in the proceedings.

A cholar of ordinary appearance had come alongside in his canoe and mounted the deck. As it was contrary to rule to administer punishment in the presence of outsiders, the midshipman, in no pleasant tone, ordered the intruder to make himself scarce.

For answer the cholar fumbled in the folds of his dress, and soon drew out a letter which he handed to the midshipman. The latter looked at the back of the letter, and saw that it was directed to the commodore. It was, of course, given to him at once.

The commodore broke the seal rather impatiently, and commenced reading. He had not read far before he looked up at the prisoner. He read on. He started visibly, and his features betrayed the utmost astonishment.

Every one looked at the commodore, wondering at his agitation, and trying to surmise what that letter contained that the commodore appeared so deeply interested in it.

Having finished reading the letter, the commodore said something to the captain, who gave a start of surprise, and ordered Lewis to be released immediately.

As soon as Lewis had put on his shirt and jacket, the captain took him into the cabin, the commodore soon following after.

Of course the officers left upon deck were bursting with curiosity, and they were observed to talk earnestly among themselves.

After waiting an hour for further developments, the crew saw somebody emerge from the cabin in the dress of a gentleman and as he passed over the side with the captain and took his place in the gig with the latter, it was thought that his features very nearly resembled those of the culprit so recently stretched out at the gangway with a fair prospect of being cut nearly in two by the cat-o'-nine-tails. But secrets come out at last on board ship. The letter so opportunely received by the commodore was from a distinguished lawyer in London, naming the recipient that George Lewis was heir to the title and estates of an English lord—his elder brother having died recently—and that he was legally entitled to an income of £10,000 per annum.

But here arose a question with the chivalrous commodore of the U. S. squadron. If he had been insulted by a gentleman instead of a common sailor, and, therefore, could not administer corporal punishment, was it not necessary to the preservation of his honor to seek satisfaction in some other way—according to the code, in fact.

This subject was discussed very earnestly by the principal officers of the frigate, and it might have led to something serious had not the young fellow who wrote Lewis's defense written out his opinion on the subject and sent it to the first lieutenant, who showed it to the commodore himself.

He took the ground that as Lewis was a common sailor, subject to martial law, and was under the orders of the commodore, when the offense was given, it was only an insult from a common sailor, and such it would still have been though the sailor were the Prince of Wales himself. And as the commodore had a right to forgive an offense committed by one of the crew, that was the end of the whole matter.

"But I did not forgive him as a common sailor; I forgave him as an English lord," replied the commodore.

"I am glad to hear that you forgave him," said the lieutenant.

The commodore looked puzzled a moment; but that was the last that was said on the subject; and Lewis sailed for England a few days afterward.

IN what place are two heads better than one? In a barrel.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - Sept. 17, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

CYRUS L. PERSHING,

Of Schuylkill County.

FOR STATE TREASURER:

VICTOR E. PIOLETT,

Of Bradford County.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships of Cambria County are requested to meet at their usual places of holding the general elections,

On Saturday, Sept. 18th, 1875,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., and elect two delegates to represent them in the County Convention, to be held in the Court House, in Ebensburg, on

Monday, September 20th,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a County Ticket.

The polls will be kept open until 7 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday.

J. G. LAKE,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Pershing and Piolett.

That the Democratic State Convention which met at Erie on Wednesday of last week reflected the earnest and sincere wishes of the friends of honesty and reform in the government of this State is now an accepted fact. That it did its work faithfully and well is manifested by the thunders of applause with which the nomination of CYRUS L. PERSHING for Governor and the selection of VICTOR E. PIOLETT for State Treasurer has been received by the PEOPLE from the shores of Lake Erie to the banks of the Delaware. Since the nomination for Governor, in 1844, of that stern and incorruptible German Democrat, FRANK R. SHUNK, no other nomination has created a more enthusiastic response than that of Cyrus L. Pershing. What can we say to the people of Cambria county about his admitted ability and approved integrity, in addition to what we have so often and so earnestly said heretofore? *He* needs no platform on which to stand, for the plain and simple reason that he is a *living* and *speaking* platform in himself. His private as well as his public record is before the people of the State without a spot or blemish, and cannot be successfully assailed. Of his triumphant election we do not permit ourself for one moment to doubt, for in *his* pure and untarnished name the people of Pennsylvania will march to a great and glorious victory on the second day of November next.

When Cyrus L. Pershing is invested by the taxpayers of this State with the executive government of their affairs, he will be the same unrelenting and avenging foe to the thieves and plunderers of our own swindled commonwealth that SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the very incarnation of honest government, now is to the *Democratic* and *Republican* thieves of the State of New York. Tilden and Pershing were both cast in the same mould, and as Tilden now in New York is heroically fighting the battle of reform, so will Pershing scourge the plunderers of the people of Pennsylvania and inaugurate a new and better era in her public affairs.

VICTOR E. PIOLETT, the nominee for State Treasurer, is an able, pure and honored citizen of Bradford county. When we say that he is the complete antipode of the present corrupt Republican State Treasurer, Robert W. Mackey, and that he has always been the sworn foe of the rotten and debauched political faction in this State of which Simon Cameron is the head and front, we pay him the highest compliment that words can possibly bestow upon him. When *he* assumes control of the money of the people, *honest* men will be put on guard and *treasury thieves* will be sent to the rear.

Democrats of Cambria county! such is the ticket, honestly, fearlessly and without any corrupt outside influence or dictation, which the Erie Convention has presented to the consideration of the Democracy of the State for their support. Let the verdict at the ballot boxes in Cambria county be the decision of the friends and neighbors of Cyrus L. Pershing. As glorious Democratic Cambria county answers in favor of sustaining an honest, pure and bold man, so will the people of the entire State respond.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* ably reviews the currency resolutions of the Erie platform. While the *Bulletin* vehemently denounces the platform, the large majority of the Republican newspapers of the State are trying to crawl on it. Some of them have commenced already. But having disposed of the Democratic platform on the currency, the Harrisburg *Patriot* very pertinantly asks the *Bulletin* to have the goodness to give its readers an analysis of the financial plank of the platform adopted at Lancaster. That plank is very short. It is in the following words: "Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency adjusted to the growing wants of the country." Is that a declaration for hard money, greenbacks or national bank notes? Does it mean contraction or inflation? If it is not a mere jargon of words, what does it mean? The *Bulletin* has shown great alacrity in explaining the Democratic platform, but though more than four months have elapsed since the Lancaster convention it has not yet defined the meaning of its own.

To glorious Victor-E. will Pershing Piolett the Democratic hosts of Pennsylvania on the 2d day of November next.

The Platform and the Men.

The Pittsburgh *Post* knows what it is talking about when it declares that the action of the Erie convention has pleased the people of the entire State to a much fuller degree even than the most hopeful expected. That differences of opinion, continues the *Post*, would exist as to matters of policy was to be expected among men who are intelligently seeking for what is right. But there were no vital differences of opinion presented for the consideration of the Convention, and the result of its labors fully answer the public expectation.

The platform of principles enunciated cover the entire ground and challenges the severest scrutiny and criticism. A redress of grievances, a restoration of honest and economical government, a complete purging of the State Treasury and government of the corruptions that have so long festered there, and relief from financial evils, are things which the people imperatively demand, and what they are bound to have.

The idle clamor of a few Ringsters about the currency will avail nothing. The Democracy do not depart from ancient faith that gold and silver are the constitutional basis of the currency. To reach this without bankrupting the masses is the aim of the party. The wisdom of this course is made apparent by studying the result of the cruel fallacy of forced resumption. It is yet more than four years until the time fixed by the act of last winter, and what is the result? Already the currency is locked up, business is prostrated, manufactures is nearly at a standstill, and the condition of things is growing worse every day, and unless this unwise and wicked act is repealed, will continue to grow worse until the final crash comes with the attempt to enforce it.

The present currency system, with all of its evils and defects, is the work of the Radical leaders. The Democracy propose to take hold of it and work out relief by a process that will not crush the masses, and render it next to impossible for the laboring man to gain a subsistence for himself and family. The government shall not discredit its own currency that is in the hands of the people. The people have faith in it and the Democracy say that the government, too, shall have faith in it. When the faith shall become mutual, then we shall have attained resumption without having done violence to the interest of any one.

How is this mutuality of faith to be brought about? There are two plans proposed. The first is by the Radical leaders, which proposes to still further contract the currency, and compel specie resumption when there is no specie with which to resume. When people cannot get currency with which to pay their debts it is worse than nonsense to talk about forcing them to pay them in gold. Absolute bankruptcy would be the result.

On the other hand the Democracy are opposed to all attempts to force a resumption of specie payments, as not only unwise but absolutely wicked. There is another and a better way to reach a specie basis, and that is by stimulating and promoting the industries of the country, pruning gradually away the evils of our present currency system and building up material prosperity, by which means the legal tender currency can be gradually but most certainly brought to a par with gold. In this way we will reach the specie basis with the wealth of the country still distributed with a fair degree of equality among the masses. By the Radical process, present distresses will be increased ten-fold, and when, after years of suffering and deprivation, the specie basis is reached, the few will have all the property, while the millions will be left penniless and bankrupt.

Now as between these two propositions it is not hard for intelligent men to choose, and we feel assured that they will choose the one that leads to the desired object through constantly increasing prosperity.

Of the candidates nominated at Erie, it can truthfully be said that their honesty is above suspicion, and that they are the enemies of the Ring that has so fearfully debauched public sentiment in this State. Already the Ring organs controlled by such Ringsters as Errett and Mackey have begun their jackal attacks upon them, but it will only add to their strength. The people of this State have learned to put the proper estimate upon the slanders of the apostles of Addition, Division and Silence. Both the Erie platform and nominations will be triumphantly ratified.

APROPOS of the Know Nothing crusade in Ohio and the attempt of the Republican leaders there to stir up a religious strife in order to secure the election of the radical ticket, the *Catholic Columbian*, edited by Rt. Rev. Dr. Rosecranz, Bishop of the Columbus diocese, makes the following generous proposition to the blatant Republican politicians of that State:

"We will give a handsome picture to every man in the Diocese of Columbus who will make it appear that any priests in the diocese ever asked him to vote for any particular party.

"Also, to any one who ever heard a political harangue in a Catholic church.

"Also, to any one who can prove any bargain between the Catholic authorities and the Democratic party, or any party.

"Also, to any one who will find a newspaper attack on the Catholic Church without a misrepresentation in it.

"Also, to any one who will find a non-Catholic community in which a large knowledge of Catholic doctrines is sought in Catholic books. We have no pictures on hand, and do not expect to need any."

—Col. Noyes in a public card says: "The statements contained in various papers, purporting to give an account of an attack made on Senator Wallace, at Erie, by Mayor Bridgens, of Lock Haven, are entirely incorrect."

THE GOOD WORK DONE AT ERIE.

Cambria's Favorite Son Honored by the Democracy.

A Pennsylvania Tilden for Governor and an Old Democratic War Horse for State Treasurer.

The Democratic State Convention assembled on Wednesday, September 8th, at Erie. The attendance was unusually large, and notwithstanding the various interests represented by the numerous candidates for the positions to be filled, everything was harmonious, with a determined desposition on part of all present to make such nominations and present to the people of the State such a platform as could be willingly and cheerfully upheld by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and all citizens who favor retrenchment and reform in the affairs of the State, and honesty and integrity in its officers.

The Convention was duly called to order at 12 o'clock, noon, by John Miller, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee, and the Convention declared ready for business. James Ellis, of Schuylkill county, and Hon. John D. Stiles, of Lehigh county, were placed in nomination for temporary chairman. The vote was close—Mr. Ellis, 133; Hon. John D. Stiles, 112.

Committees on Credentials and Contested Seats, Organization, and Resolutions were appointed, committees consisting of one member from each Senatorial District.

The Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock until 4.

Upon reassembling, the Committee on Organization reported Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne county, as permanent president, with secretaries and vice presidents from various Senatorial Districts. Upon assuming the chair, the president accepted his position in a lengthy speech, when the Convention again adjourned.

Pursuant to adjournment the Convention met on Thursday morning. The journal of Wednesday was read.

After thanks tendered to the people of Erie for their hospitality, the chair decided the next business in order. The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, R. M. Speer moved to adjourn for one hour, the object being to allow the committee time to complete its labors. Pending a vote on this motion, it was announced that the platform was ready for adoption, and the convention therefore decided by a vote of 137 against 101 not to adjourn, a gentleman from Cumberland county having in the meantime nominated William A. Bigler for Governor.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote on adjournment, and another to indefinitely postpone that, which was supported by all who wished to continue business.

The vote to indefinitely postpone was, yeas 138, nays 103.

Mr. Brawley, of Crawford, moved to adjourn until three o'clock, on the ground that it was useless to attempt to force a nomination for Governor until the committee were ready to report.

Mr. Snyder, one of the anti-Ohio men on the platform committee, called upon Mr. Hughes, its chairman, to present its report. This was greatly applauded. Mr. Hughes, the chairman, declared that if the convention would adjourn until three p. m. it would save time and enable the committee to prepare a report upon which all could harmonize. The convention should not be characterized by any faction and should work for success.

The adjournment was carried by an overwhelming majority.

On ressembling at three p. m. the committee on resolutions reported the following platform:

1. That we hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatsoever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the safest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our just debts, and the sacred preservation of the public faith; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the great writ of *habeas corpus*, and trial by juries impartially selected.

2. That the wide-spread depression and suffering which effect every business and employment that is capable of being touched by legislation show beyond a doubt the ignorance, inefficiency and recklessness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the state and nation for a period of years, and we call for their immediate and permanent removal from the places they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

3. That the undue multiplication of public officers and the inordinate increase of salaries and emoluments of office are among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country, and, favoring an economical administration of the federal and state governments so that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the burden of taxation with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our federal and state representatives to strive by all proper means to reduce them both to the very lowest practicable number and amount.

4. That the conduct of the present state treasurer in the management of the commonwealth's finances, in neglecting to appropriate the moneys in the sinking fund in payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law, his non-accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the state, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the treasury department to a legally constituted committee of the Democratic representatives appointed to investigate the same, is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already overtaxed people.

5. That the condition of our state treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigation and we call upon the committee appointed to investigate the state of the treasury to resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

6. That the nominees of this convention are hereby pledged to apply all moneys in the sinking fund, as required by law, to the reduction of the public debt, and thereby save the interest on the same to the amount so reduced, and that moneys due the commonwealth from corporations and individuals shall be promptly collected and paid into the treasury, and not in any manner, directly or indirectly, to employ public moneys for their own profit or purposes.

7. That the contraction of the money currency and circulating medium heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to force resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

8. That the policy already inaugurated by the Republican party of abolishing legal tenders and giving national banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people without compensating advantage, and that the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and legal tenders be issued in their place.

9. That the public interest demands that the government should cease to discredit its own currency, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin.

10. The extinction of the present national banks, and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the states may respectively prescribe, and no paper currency, except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the general government, affording practically a currency based on the gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

11. That with this declaration of principle of political faith we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money, for their corruption, for their peculation, for their contempt of constitutional obligations, for their extortionate increase of the salaries of our public officers, for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finance and currency, for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office; and, further, general mismanagement of both the state and federal governments; and we cordially invite liberal Republicans and all other men, without regard to past party affiliation, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power and securing such an administration of our public offices as characterized, in purer and better days, the Republic.

It was moved to adopt the resolutions as a whole without debate.

Mr. Sowden, of Lehigh, got the floor, but as soon as it was apparent that he proposed offering an amendment to the currency plank his voice was drowned in an uproar. The previous question was demanded, but amid cries of "Free speech," "No gag," etc., he was allowed to proceed with his remarks. He spoke decidedly in favor of hard money, and said it was good old democratic doctrine. If the convention took a decisive stand on the currency question it should favor gold and silver. He thought the resolution should be noncommittal, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Hughes, of Schuylkill, chairman of the committee on resolutions, defended the platform as reported, and thought him worse than a Bourbon who advocated a currency based exclusively on gold and silver. He said legal tenders are not merely promises to pay any more than gold currency. A legal tender is of itself money. It redeems itself every time it is tendered and received in payment of debt. He moved that Mr. Sowden's amendment be tabled.

The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Hughes' motion, which was carried, and Mr. Sowden's amendment was lost.

Mr. Sowden took the floor against it, amidst considerable confusion, and moved to strike out sections seven, eight, nine and ten, substituting the financial resolution of last year of the Pennsylvania democratic platform which called for early specie resumption, but under the call of "question," no attention was paid to Mr. Sowden's motion and the resolutions were adopted as originally read.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and out of the confusion the following names were obtained: Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. J. P. Barr, Hon. Henry P. Ross, Hon. D. M. Fox, Col. Amos C. Noyes, Victor E. Piolett, H. S. Mott, Col. R. M. Gibson, nominated by Robert Liddell; Hon. A. H. Coffroth, John D. Stiles, Hugh M. North, Samuel S. Draper, George H. Spang, Judge C. L. Pershing, Robert E. Monaghan, A. C. Boynton, James B. Knox, W. P. Jenks and L. Z. Mitchell.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

In presenting the result of the several ballots had for Governor, which we do in tabular form as follows, it is proper to say that the withdrawal of ex Gov. Bigler's name, which was done while the tenth ballot was being taken, turned the tide in favor of Mr. Pershing and secured his nomination on the next ballot, as will be seen below:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Pershing	13	16	18	18	25	25	30	45	42	9	145
Ross	18	25	26	28	32	36	45	47	54	68	94
Bigler	28	29	41	45	48	52	54	55	55	54	..
Noyes	31	34	34	32	37	41	45	42	41	30	..
Barr	48	47	40	40	35	46	48	43	34	29	..
Piolett	11	13	13	17	13	11	8	8	11	7	1
Monaghan	13	14	12	13	12	9	9	9	8	5	5
Jenks	2	5	4	3	1	7	10	3	2	2	..
Fox	26	26	29	24	25	24	..	..	..	..	..
Morton	17	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North	20	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stiles	5	6	7	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dreher	5	5	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffroth	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mott	4	4	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gibson	4	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Knox	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spang	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mitchell	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Judge Pershing was after the announcement of the result of the eleventh ballot declared the nominee for Governor amid the wildest enthusiasm, and, on motion of George Ross, brother of Judge Ross, one of the candidates, his nomination was made unanimous.

THE VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER.

The following is the complete vote by ballots for State Treasurer:

	First.	Second.	Third.
Victor E. Piolett	..	64	124
Orange Noble	62	62	17
W. H. Playford	42	64	54
J. J. Young	20	..	..
H. McGuire	19	..	..
Joseph N. Piersol	14	17	..
John Hancock	14	..	..
William Willis	13	6	..
A. N. Benton	13	..	..
J. R. Ross	8	8	..
William Abrams	7	5	..
Martin Powell	7	3	..
H. B. Embrick	5	..	..
H. K. Sloan	5	..	..
W. B. Dougherty	5	..	..
C. B. Keller	4	..	..
James J. Waream	3	..	..

MR. PIOLETT, having received more than the necessary number of votes, was declared the choice of the convention for State Treasurer.

A dispatch was then read from the chairman of the Ohio State Central Committee in which thanks were tendered the Democrats of Pennsylvania for their platform and promising 50,000 Democratic majority for Gov. Allen. Great enthusiasm followed the reading of this dispatch.

After selecting a State Central Committee, of which John Porter is the member for this district, the convention, at 2:49 a. m. Friday, adjourned *sine die*.

THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing was born at Youngstown, Westmoreland county, on the 3d day of February, 1825, but to all intents and purposes he is a native of "little Cambria." He practiced law in Johnstown for many years, and has devoted his life to his profession. Although a democrat in his convictions he was not a violent partisan, and was often called upon to take a place on the ticket. In 1856 he came within a few votes of defeating Colonel Edie for Congress is the strong republican district of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Somerset, and in 1858 he was renominated for Congress, but defeated by S. S. Blair, by some 2,000, although leading his ticket. In 1860 he was the democratic nominee for Supreme Judge, but was defeated by Judge Williams by 8,791 majority. Two years ago the people of Schuykill county, without distinction of party, nominated him for President Judge against Judge Ryan, and he was elected by over 3,000 majority. Since then he has devoted himself to his judicial duties, and discharged them most acceptably.

THE CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER.

Victor Emile Piolett is of French extraction, and was born in Wysox, Bradford county, in 1812. His education, was obtained at the ordinary schools of that section of the state, fifty years ago. It was solid and practical and fitted him for the occupation he chose for life—that of a farmer. Being a good speaker and early gaining the respect and confidence of the democrats of Bradford county, he was elected to the legislature in 1846, and again in 1847. During the last session John C. Knox and himself led the Democrats against the opposition with fearlessness and ability. Still continuing in the democratic party, Mr. Piolett was nominated by that organization and the Grangers for Congress in 1866, and beaten by Mr. Mercur by 1,901 majority. In 1868 he was nominated for the same place, and against the same gentleman. This time he ran the majority in the district down to 311. In 1872, being for the third time put upon the track, he failed to secure an election, as in the other cases. The district is one of the strongest Republican portions of the State. When the war broke out between Mexico and the United States in 1846, Mr. Piolett was appointed paymaster, which place he held till the close of the struggle. He is now engaged in farming and stock raising in his native county. He occupies a leading position in the Granger organization of his State, and is looked upon as one of the solid men of northern Pennsylvania.

—Let us have Ps—Pershing—Piolett, plenty and prosperity.

Judge Pershing Interviewed.

HOW HE RECEIVED THE NEWS OF HIS NOMINATION—HIS VIEWS ON THE ABSORBING QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

A special dispatch from Pottsville to the Phila. *Times*, bearing date Sept. 10, says: The news of the nomination of Judge Pershing for Governor did not reach here until about 9 o'clock this morning. It gave great satisfaction to the judge's many friends, and these are of both parties, as his able administration of justice in this county has commanded the admiration of all good citizens, and his pleasant social qualities make all who come in contact with him feel that they are in the society of an educated gentleman. Judge Pershing is one of the most unassuming of men, never seeking office, but when chosen to fill one he has always made those who have chosen him feel proud of their judgment. Judge Pershing received quite a number of congratulatory dispatches from the most prominent men in the Democratic party, which seems to verify the assertion of THE TIMES' Erie correspondent that there is no personal antagonism against Mr. Pershing. At the court house to-day he was surrounded by an admiring crowd anxious to hear what the gentleman whom they believed would be our next Governor had to say. The nomination seems to have been unexpected by him, and he says he had no desire for it, and only the earnest solicitation of friends induced him to permit his name to go before the convention. But that being nominated, he will, if elected, cheerfully undertake the duties of the office, and perform them impartially and to the best of his ability. He believes that the great need of the present is to secure for the people an honest and economical government, and to awaken so deep an interest in public affairs among the whole mass of the people and such a jealous appreciation of the reciprocal rights and duties of the governing and the governed, and that such an utter disregard of these rights and duties as has characterized the administration of public affairs during the past fifteen years may in the future be impossible. That a thorough reorganization of all branches of government is necessary so that no more persons shall have public employment than is necessary to perform the work. On the subject of the finances Mr. Pershing was reticent, not desiring to express any opinion upon a subject which had so little to do with the office for which he has been nominated. He said that political platforms meant very little at this day. That in the United States every year, for many years, an average of seventy-two platforms had been adopted, and yet but little, if anything, had been accomplished by them. That he supposed many Republicans would stand on the Democratic platform and vote the Republican ticket, and *vice versa*. The judge has not yet received any official notification of his nomination. If the people of Pennsylvania should elect Judge Pershing they will certainly have a reformer for Governor who, in the administration of public affairs, will know neither friend nor foe, and will never be influenced by either fear or favor. He came to this county in the interest of reform, and in the few years he has been here he has unflinchingly performed every duty of his office as judge. The people of Schuylkill county appreciate this, and will give him a large majority.

THE CLOUD THAT FORECASTS THE TEMPEST.—Justice has ascended her throne and where she was least looked for. In the mountains of Schuylkill, where disorder and lawlessness have so long reigned, the people in a fortunate hour called Cyrus L. Pershing from his distant home to hold the scales of justice before them. He came a stranger, and with the single purpose of discharging his responsible duty with fidelity. In this epidemic of official peculation it was deemed safe for the Commissioners of Schuylkill county to pocket illegitimate profits in the construction of a new county building. They reasoned that it was done elsewhere; that nearly every city had its confederated band of plunderers, and that they escaped the toils of retribution. They pointed to Philadelphia, where millions are stolen as if in open day, and justice sleeps over the public wrongs, and why not plunder in Schuylkill, where law was often powerless and justice as often mocked? They stole but a few thousand dollars—not more than would satisfy an average Council committee in a small job. But seven thousand dollars all told were filched from the public treasury, and they felt safe. Were they not Democratic commissioners, in a Democratic county, with Democratic juries, a Democratic District Attorney and a Democratic Judge? And with such political power to aid them, who could call them to justice? But they were brought before a court in which Judge Pershing presided, and there justice was blind to social position, to political influence and to official honors. To the utter consternation of the plunderers, they were tried as other men who come into the dock, friendless and penniless, and the brave, just Judge quickened the integrity of officers of the court and of the jury by the sterling impartial manner in which he discharged his own duty and defined the duties of others. The evidence was conclusive, for the truth was protected by the honest administration of the law, and conviction followed. Yesterday the closing scene in this impressive lesson was enacted. The commissioners of the county stood up before the honest judge and heard the judgment of the law. The felon's cell for two years, a fine of $1,000 each and the restitution of the stolen money were the terms of the sentence, and those who were officers of the county but a day before were stripped of their authority, of their plunder, and of their citizenship, and turned from the temple of justice to their prison homes. It is a cloud no bigger than a man's hand in a great Commonwealth like ours; but it is a healthy land-mark that will be noted by the people as they hear its story. It is a beginning, and before another year shall belong to history there will be other courts and other arraigned officials and other convicts to teach the lesson that the way of the transgressor is hard. Honor to Judge Pershing for this noble example of the omnipotence of justice when faithful officers are charged with her sovereignty!—*Phila. Times.*

In the Westervelt trial in Philadelphia on Monday the cross-examination of Mrs. Westervelt was concluded, and the direct examination of Westervelt himself begun. His evidence was important only as corroborating the testimony of his wife that he was at home July 6, 1874, the day upon which Mrs. Peers testified to having seen him in a Brooklyn street car with a child resembling Charlie Ross, and that he had never been in Germantown in his life—thus flatly contradicting the evidence of Mr. McDowell, who swore that the defendant had visited his store and made inquiries about Mr. Ross during the month of the abduction. The case, remarks the *Times*, increases in interest as it approaches a conclusion.

—Judge Lowrie, of the Crawford judicial district, has made an order of court that no attachment should be issued against any witness who has not been paid the mileage and one day's fees in that capacity. This rule should be adopted all over the country, for it is all wrong to compel people to attend court on other people's business and pay their own expenses.

News and Political Items.

—Mike Scully, a Columbus pedestrian, on Saturday completed the task of walking one thousand miles in one thousand hours.

—A young girl in Chicago has been crazed by religious excitement, and persists in tearing off her clothes and running about the streets naked.

—Dr. Dollinger, according to the London *Times*, is merely an eminent divine who is straining at a gnat after having swallowed a camel.

—It is said an unusual amount of counterfeit fifty cent notes are in circulation, and business men should keep an eye upon those who attempt to pass them.

—A German named Frederick Judd, residing in New York, attempted to murder his wife last Saturday night, and killed himself. The woman will recover.

—Three children of James Davis, died in Pittsburgh of scarlet fever, two dying within five minutes of each other. All three were buried in one coffin on Sunday.

—An enthusiastic delegate at Erie gave the keynote for the Pennsylvania campaign when he exclaimed, after the nomination of Judge Pershing, "He is platform enough."

—Hezekiah Leard, who died recently in Augusta, was the fattest man in Maine, and required a coffin thirty inches broad, twenty inches deep, and six feet two inches long.

—The court of Washington county has fined several of the township auditors $50 each for not publishing a report of the financial condition of their several townships, as required by law.

—The Pittsburgh *Telegraph* says that in punishing the thieving commissioners of Schuylkill county "Judge Pershing only did his duty." Granted. And because the democracy are sure he will do his duty they are running him for Governor.

—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is said to have accepted the thrice-offered appointment from the Khedive to become Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptain army. He is to have supreme command with a salary of $25,000 a year and the sum of $100,000 for the purchase of an outfit.

—John J. Geghan, the author of the Ohio law, which secures to every inmate of a prison or other institution the right to be ministered to by a clergyman of his own faith, is not a Catholic at all, and the bill itself was drawn up by a number of Democrats and Republicans as a compromise measure.

—A woman in New Orleans and her daughter, a girl of eighteen, having been severely burnt by an explosion of oil while filling a lamp, have recovered $1,250 damages in the Supreme Court from the Septotian Oil Company. This is a timely warning to the innumerable manufactuers of "non-explosive" oils.

—A deputation on behalf of the American residents of Rome, both Catholic and Protestant, visited Cardinal McCloskey on Friday last and presented him, as a token of their esteem, a complete Cardinal's dress and a mitre set with precious stones, together with an address expressing their good wishes and veneration.

—On Saturday last George Sweigert, aged seventy years, residing in East Cocalico township, Lancaster county, entered his barnyard, where he was immediately set upon by a beligerent ram, whose attack was so fierce that before assistance could reach Mr. Sweigert he had sustained such serious internal injuries that he died soon afterwards.

—The Jonesboro (East Tenn.) *Herald and Tribune* says that in several localities in that county the grasshoppers have made their appearance and are eating the blades of corn. It is too late in the season for them to do much damage, but they will probably leave their eggs and next year there will be millions of them. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

—The Erie correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune* says: Mr. Piolette is the leader of the Grange movement in this State and will poll a good vote with the country people, and is as strong a candidate as could have been put up. The nomination of Pershing for Governor is conceded by all to be a victory for the Reform party in this State, and as such will undoubtedly draw well.

—The great Mississippi outrage has simmered down to nothing and proves Gov. Ames to have been something worse than a coward. Ex-Senator Pease and Senator Alcorn both pronounce the whole thing a humbug, and Attorney-General Pierrepont is thoroughly disgusted with Ames' lying, knavery and subsequent skulking, and final refusal to answer inquiries. This deprives Morton of a glorious chance to flourish the bloody shirt.

—Gov. Smith of Georgia says the worst scoundrels in the country, and the men who keep the negroes in turmoil, are the negro preachers, or at least a large majority of them, who, under the cloak of religion, instil into the minds of the colored men notions of law, politics, civel rights, insurrection, and a host of other things which only make them loafers and thieves. He wants authoriiy to arrest for vagrancy all such disturbers.

—George Smith, of Philadelphia, a brakeman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was struck by a bridge between Lancaster and Leaman Place, Friday night, resulting in the fracture of his skull—the unfortunate man dying a few minutes after the accident. His body was taken to Leaman Place, where an inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered. The remains were then conflined and sent to Philadelphia.

—A private telegram has been received in New York from Toronto, announcing that a frightful accident had occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad on Tuesday morning. A train was thrown from the track and several employes killed. The whole train was a perfect wreck, and to add to the horror, the cars took fire. Large numbers of cattle, which were buried under the debris, were actually roasted alive, it being impossible to extricate them.

—The best argument that can be made for the election of Judge Pershing to the Governorship will be found in the examination of his official acts as the representative of the people. In 1863, while in the Legislature, he opposed the act of the Legislature by which Pennsylvania was put in the position of repudiating the just claims of her creditors by paying the interest on her State debt in currency in place of coin, according to the terms of her contract.

—Henry A. Henken, a lad of sixteen who lately fell heir to some $50,000 worth of property in New York, on the death of his parents, and who, having fallen into bad company, has become so dissipated that he cannot take care of his property, has been taken charge of by the society for the prevention of cruelty to children. The court has placed his property in the hands of a surrogate for protection. A jury of fifteen citizens pronounced the boy an habitual drunkard.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 2d says: "During the latter part of last week a terrible case of wholesale poisoning occurred in the family of Mr. Mier, living in the Parish of Ascension. It appears that Mr. Mier administered to four of his children a couple of worm lozenges, or dragees, apiece, such as are prepared and put up, sugar-coated, by the French manufacturers of this class of medicines. Three of the children were almost instantly seized with convulsions and cramps, and died in a few hours. The fourth child was a little later in the day attacked in the same manner, and died in less than twenty-four hours afterwards."

—The Republicans of Crawford, after an experience of many years with the Crawford county system of nominations, have resolved to abandon it, and instructed the county committee to devise some better and more satisfactory plan. The fairness of it is not questioned, but it is found impossible under it to do justice to the nominees over the county ticket. The irresistible tendency of it is to nominate the entire ticket from the most populous part of the county.

—Some time ago a cow belonging to John Bully, of Cogan Valley, Lycoming county, strayed away and failed to return. For several days search was made for the animal, and after the lapse of a week she was found in the woods dead, with her head twisted around a small sapling. It is supposed that in brushing away the flies with her tail became knotted around the sapling, and in her efforts to get free she had twisted around the sapling, thus tying herself more securely. She had starved to death.

—Gov. Ames' lying despatches from Washington are contradicted by the fact that the military would cheerfully go to the assistance of the state to preserve peace and protect the rights of citizens whenever called upon. It is said that they did not know that there was any insurrection in Hinds or any other county in Mississippi until they saw Ames' despatches to Washington, but that they were, nevertheless, ready to respond. It is understood that one hundred men of Lowndes county have reported by letter to the governor to that effect.

—A few months ago the Rev. Father Jacquemet, then pastor of a Roman Catholic Church in Baltimore, renounced his religion, resigned his charge, and became a Protestant. The Presbyterians sent him to Montreal to work as a missionary among the French. Recently he again changed his mind and asked to be reinstated in the original church. He will regain his former ecclesiastical position in that body, however, but will be compelled to undergo a severe penance in a Jesuit community for a year or more.

—Whilst Mr. Joseph Terrell was sitting in his back porch about dusk on Saturday evening, says the Terrell (Ky.) *Star*, he saw two rats coming from under the house close by. Noticing something unusual about them he paid close attention and discovered that they had a string in their mouths, one rat at each end. The rats went down to a little pond in the yard, laid the straw down, took a drink of water, picked up the straw and marched off in the same way they went down. After reaching the wood Mr. Terrell killed both, and upon examination found the largest and oldest rat to have been totally blind. Mr. Terrell says the old rat was very fat, and is satisfied that the rats must have been feeding him on young chickens and turkeys, as well as watering his eyes.

—There was a frightful accident in the northern part of Franklin county, on Monday evening. A young man and two girls, two of the girls being daughters of Squire John A. Peters, of Pickawaxy, were riding in a two horse carriage, one of which broke. The pole was hurriedly repaired at Chesley, and the team was descending a hill near College it broke a second time, the horses ran away and one of Peters' girls, a girl fifteen years old, was thrown out, her feet caught in the spring and her clothes were torn off by the wheels. She was dragged for half a mile, and were beaten out by the horses' hoofs, her body was badly mangled. The occupants of the carriage were finally thrown out and the other Peters' girl was severely hurt that she is not able to be up.

—A terrible disaster occurred on Lake Michigan early on Friday morning. The propeller Equinox, on her way from Chicago to Bay City, Mich., with a cargo of salt, and towing the schooner E. Mayes, loaded with lumber, was overtaken by a storm about 2 o'clock on Friday morning, at Point au Sable, 80 miles north of Chicago. Capt. Woodward, of the Equinox, came to the stern of the vessel at that time, and called out the hands at the propeller careened and sank in a few minutes after. She had on board a crew of nineteen men and Capt. Bigelow, of Cleveland, a well known lake captain, who was accompanied by his wife and granddaughter, making a total of twenty-two. The first intimation the crew of the Mayes had of the catastrophe was the cries of those in the drowning. The Mayes could render no assistance whatever in the terrible gale that was going, and the entire crew of the Equinox went down.

Public Plunderers Punished.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY SENTENCED FOR STEALING.

Special Dispatch to the Phila. Times.

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 6.—At the opening of the County Court this morning the court room, corridors, and all the approaches were crowded with people from all parts of the country, anxious to see and hear the determination of the criminal proceedings

E CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

RIDAY, - - SEPT. 17, 1875.

EO. HUNTLEY

WILL

ell Goods at Cost

FOR CASH,

UT NO MORE CREDIT

WILL BE GIVEN BY HIM.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

re, There, and the Other Place.

-A cold rain prevailed throughout yesday.

-Argument Court will be held on Wedday, Sept. 29th.

-This is the last day of the season at the ntain House, Cresson.

-Merrimack prints, only 9 cents a yard, Stehley's cheap cash store.

-The "Centennial Shirt," something enly new, for sale only at Stehley's store.

-A bran splinter new assortment of Gerntown yarn and zephyr, all shades, now ore at Stehley's.

-Forty cents in cash or fifty cents in rchandise are the prices paid for potatoes the Johnstown dealers in such esculents.

-Mr. Theo. Lilly, steward of the county house, brought two more inmates to that itution from Johnstown on Tuesday last.

-The United Brethern denomination will into camp near the head of the old canal ervoir, in Cotyle township, on Thursday t, Sept. 23d.

-The Burgess of Hollidaysburg offers a ard of $200 for the apprehension of the s or man who set fire to the barn of Mr. iel K. Reamey on the night of the 1st t.

-A large stock of gent's white shirts, derware, bows, ties, collars, cuffs, handkiefs, gloves, hose, scarfs, etc., just reived and will be sold very low for cash at hley's cheap store.

-The eight candidates for the Western itentiary convicted in our county court k week were taken to that institution on nday morning last by Sheriff Barmer J. K. Hite, Esq.

-A new schedule went into effect on the R. R last Sunday, but it made no change the time of passengers trains except that Way Passenger west will pass Cresson 7 instead of 3:32 p. m., as heretofore.

-Lieut. Col. Jas. F. Milliken, of Hollidaysburg, was promoted to the position of nel commanding by the commissioned ers present at the review of the Fifth iment of National Guards held at Hunon last week.

-We are sorry to learn that a little son our worthy friend of boyhood and manhood days, Mr. Porter Kinports, of Cherry e, Indiana county, was kicked in the mach by a horse, on Monday last, and y severely injured.

-Hempfield township, Westmoreland nty, is happy over the possession of a k of oats containing two hundred and ty-four grains, fully developed, and defies that any person who don't believe story can come there and do his own earing.

-And now Mr. Henry Cooper, of Allegny township, comes to the front with no than eighty stalks of rye produced from gle seed, and wants to know if there any agriculturist in the State who can w such a large yield from so small an eriment.

-He clambered over many hills to buy goods from E. J. Mills, "because," he d, "I frankly own it is the cheapest place town, where goods are sold at almost cost many a bargain has been lost by those sharp enough to know that E. J. Mills selling low."

-No better chance to buy choice goods of kinds was ever offered than will be open all comers at the Assignee's sale of merchandise of every description at Geo. C. K. ham's store, commencing on Saturday of t week, Sept. 25th. See advertisement in ther column.

-Capt. Woodruff, the veteran editor of Johnstown *Democrat*, was in town this ek and made a telling speech at the Demotic ratification meeting on Tuesday ning last. The Captain is a gentleman tural sense and knows how to account the faith that is in him.

-Our over-the-way neighbor, Mr. John ckley, will please consider our hat raised d our best bow made for a very acceptable esent in the shape of a liberal donation of ellent grapes, of which he received an ple supply from his maternal home in llidaysburg a day or two ago.

-A valuable horse was stolen from the ble of a man named Trout, residing in ris township, Blair county, one night t week, and as a liberal reward is offered the capture of the thief and the recovery the horse, it is to be hoped that both will brought up standing" ere many days.

-Gen. Jacob M. Campbell, President of the Highland Agricultural Association, nstown, will please accept thanks for the mpliment of a family season ticket to the xhibition to be held under the auspices of said association on the last three days of s month and the first day of next month.

-The most non-committal Democrat we ave met during the present compaign is a ntleman from—well, never mind what nship it is—who, in the presence of two pirants for the office of County Treasurer, ised a bumper of beer to his lips and exressed the hope that both the candidates uld succeed in securing the nomination.

-Alex. M. White, of Indiana, Pa., well own to most of our readers, shot a man med Wm. Boyd through the right lung, Philadelphia, on Monday evening last, d the death of his victim, if it has not alady occurred, is a question of only a very ort time. The parties had a business nderstanding. White is now in prison.

-On Tuesday last, while a wedding party as on its way from the church at Carrollton to the residence of the happy bride, some mischievous boys placed an obstruction in the shape of a log on a small bridge which the newly wedded had to pass over, and the result was an upset, a broken buggy, soiled clothes, and a hasty stampede on part of the authors of the mischief.

-The delegates at Erie hesitated for a little time about confirming the nomination of Judge Pershing, but as soon as they found out that he had been in the habit, while residing in Johnstown, of buying all his made-up wearing apparel at the cheap clothing bazaar of Jas. J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street, he was put through on a double quick. Aspirants for public favor will please make a note of this fact.

-He leaned across the garden gaet and breathed his true devotion; "I love you, honest little Kate, like sea gulls love the bream." "Oh! Johnny," sighed the little maid, "I love you as none other, but buy your clothing ready-made from S. J. Hess & Brother, at whose store, you'll find without mistake, if you the palns will only take, in Johnstown, on the street called Main—241, 243, their numbers still remain.

-If you are out of bed before 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Sept. 29th, and keep your eye peeled you will stand a good chance of getting a peep at an eclipse of the sun, partially visible in the latitude. If you fail to see the show, however, or ain't fully satisfied with the exhibition if you do see it, you are advised to call at the cheap cash store of Myers & Lloyd, where there is a constant eclipse of all other mercantile dealers in the styles of goods and scale of prices charged for commodities of every description.

-When Dame Nature went for that stalk of oats in Washington township of which we made mention last week and "put a head on it" eighteen inches long, we thought the old lady had completely exhausted herself, but now comes Mr. Lewis Burgoon, of Allegheny township, with a stalk of oats, produced on his own farm, which has a head on it measuring fully *thirty inches*, and which is by all odds the heftiest yield of oats on a small scale that we ever heard of. Can any farmer in this county or out of it trot out anything to beat this?

--A rousing Democratic ratification meeting was held in Hollidaysburg on Saturday night last, at which Hon. Samuel Calvin, a life-long opponent of the Democratic party and a man of admitted ability and great personal popularity, was the orator of the evening. He was followed by Major Wm. Williams another prominent Republican, after which our legal friend F. P. Tierney, Esq., of Altoona spoke a piece. Good examples are those of Mesrs. Calvin and Williams, and we are sure that many honest Republicans will follow them.

-We chronicle with sincere regret the destruction by fire, on Sunday last about noon, of the dwelling house and nearly all the furniture of our friend and patron, Mr. James Hines, of Blacklick township, caused, it is thought, by a spark escaping from the flue and falling upon the roof of the building. Mr. Hines was attending church in this place when the fire occurred, and of course could do nothing towards saving the property. He estimates the total loss at about $800, a portion of which will have to be borne by Mr. Charles Farbaugh, who had a half interest in the building. No insurance.

—Messrs. Confer & McCullough, the most extensive dealers in groceries, provisions and other articles of like description that Altoona can trot out, have done us the kindness to send to our address, expressage paid, a box containing one mammoth watermelon and some half dozen of lucious cantaloupes, all of which found speedy demolition in a household. The gentlemen who sent them do an immense business even in these hard times, and they do it entirely on the square—selling the best of goods at the very lowest prices and supplying all their customers with everything desired or desirable in the line. Give them a call.

—Our proposition to select only two delegates in the West Ward of Ebensburg and allow the Democrats to vote by ballot or otherwise for the several candidates named, six of whom reside within the limits of said ward, does not seem to meet the approval of all the parties concerned, but as the proposition is to our mind entirely unobjectionable, we hope that an understanding of the kind will yet be reached and that the Democrats of the ward, if not the candidates themselves, will see to it that this method is adopted. If not, we shall give our own friends at least an opportunity to vote intelligently at the delegate election to-morrow, and let every one else take care of himself.

—F. A. Storm, Esq., of Loretto, has been duly empowered by M. P. Sheehan, of New York, general agent for the renowned National Steamship Line, to sell tickets from Queenstown, Liverpool and London to New York, and *vice versa*, at the very lowest cash rates, thus affording an excellent opportunity for all persons in this region who have friends to bring out from the old country, or who desire to visit Europe, to secure tickets at home at the same price at which they could be purchased in New York or elsewhere. Steamers by this line sail to and from New York and Liverpool every Saturday, and to and from New York and London every other week. [8-17.-3t.]

—Three burglars named Duke, Murray and Mulveighle effected an entrance into the plumbing and cigar store of Frank Molloy, in Altoona, about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, and gobbled up some $75 worth of cigars and tobacco, but the noise made by the robbers just as they were leaving the premises awakened Mr. Molloy, who was sleeping over the store, and he in turn by his outcries awakened two legal gentlemen named S. M. Woodkok and Thos. H. Greevey, who joined Mr. M. in the pursuit of the thieves and soon after had the satisfaction of capturing two of them, not however until one of the party was shot in the face and slightly wounded and another one, who seems to have subsequently escaped, was knocked down in the scuffle. The two prisoners, Duke and Murray, were properly secured for the night and next morning were taken before the Mayor, who sent them to jail in default of $1,800 bail each.

—We earnestly urge—nay, we implore—the Democrats of Cambria county to turn out in full force to the delegate election to-morrow. If they do this, and send men to the convention whose honesty and fidelity can be depended on, our word for it there will be no cause for grumbling after the nominations have been made. We ask this not because we are a candidate, or because we are willing to confess a weakness for the office we are seeking and an earnest desire to be sustained, especially in view of recent events, but because we wish to take a back seat, if we have to do so, at the earnest command of the honest and unpurchaseable Democrats of the county, and because the delegate elections are the proper places to nip in the bud all those combinations and back room arrangements, if such there be, which are so frequently complained of when the delegates come here to complete the work for which they have been chosen.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETINGS.—On Friday evening last, soon after the news had been received that Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing had been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor by the Erie Convention, a large and enthusiastic meeting convened in the Court House, in this place, to ratify the good work done by that body.

Gen. Joseph McDonald was chosen President of the meeting and B. McColgan and John Somerville, Esqrs., were selected as Vice Presidents, with Wm. Kittell, Esq., and J. G. Lake as Secretaries. Upon taking the chair the President addressed the meeting in a brief speech eulogistic of Judge Pershing, after which R. L. Johnston, Esq., was called for and responded in his usual eloquent and happy style, and was followed by W. H. Rose, Esq., and J. G. Lake.

The subjoined resolutions were then read and approved, when on motion the meeting adjourned to assemble at the same place on the following Tuesday evening:

Resolved, That the people of Cambria county hail the nomination of Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, as a triumph of the voters over all rings, and the securing of a candidate who, in accordance with the Jeffersonian doctrine, is honest and capable.

Resolved, That the people of Cambria county, knowing and esteeming the public and private worth of Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, with whom he has lived, amongst whom he has been reared, and by whom he is appreciated for his sterling honesty and integrity, will give him such a vote as has never before been accorded to a candidate for so exalted a position by the freemen of this county.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING.

On Tuesday evening the meeting was called agreeably to adjournment. Mr. Somerville, one of the Vice Presidents, not being present, George Walters, Esq., was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy.

The meeting was then addressed by the President, Gen. Joseph McDonald, after which eloquent and able speeches were made by Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., Capt. H. D. Woodruff, of the Johnstown *Democrat*, and John Feulon, Esq. On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of the two meetings be signed by the officers and published in the Democratic newspapers of the county, after which the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, Cambria's noble son, for his associate on the ticket, Hon. Victor E. Piolett, and for the sound Democratic platform on which they have been placed.

JOSEPH M'DONALD, President.
BERNARD M'COLGAN, } Vice Presidents.
GEORGE WALTERS, }
WM. KITTELL, } Secretaries.
J. G. LAKE, }

THE MACHINISTS' PICNIC.—Our usually quiet burg—usually quiet when the market-car man is not about—experienced a very agreeable sensation on Saturday last when a large delegation of ladies and gentlemen from Altoona, fully intent upon enjoying the delights of a grand basket picnic in the delightful grove west of town, marched into our midst preceded by a fine cornet band. The party comprised, we should judge, not less than eight hundred persons, embracing the honest, hard-fisted machinists and other employes of the Pa. R. R. Co., accompanied by their wives, daughters, sweethearts, and other lady friends and relatives, and forming altogether one of the largest and most respectable gatherings that ever assembled on the Alleghenies. The day, we are sorry to say, was rather cool to be pleasant, but we have no reason to suppose that the visit of our friends—and very many of them indeed are warm personal friends of our own—was by no means an unpleasant event so far at least as our town and people were concerned, albeit they were detained here by inexcusable mismanagement on part of somebody in failing to supply the engines with water in due time, until after 10 o'clock at night, and did not reach home for fully four hours after their departure from this point. As they came here in open trucks, and as the night was exceedingly chilly, the sufferings of the women and children must have been intense, and it is even said that some of them had to be carried to their homes after reaching Altoona. Bo this as it may, they all got back alive, and we trust that they will not think any the less of Ebensburg for having struck it this time under rather unfavorable circumstances.

So much for the picnic, and now let us say a few words about the Huntingdon silver cornet band, which accompanied the excursionists on this occasion, and of whom we can truly say that a more proficient or more gentlemanly organization never honored our town with its presence. They are all fine looking men, strictly temperate in their habits, and musically and no doubt morally and socially are an honor to the town which claims them as its own. After the picnic was over they serenaded several of our citizens, discoursing as sweet music as was ever heard on our streets. The impression made upon our people was that they are thorough gentlemen and excellent musicians, and the hope is entertained by all that they will ere long pay us another visit.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The Johnstown *Tribune* says it would not be politic to give name or location in the following account of what was an evident intent to commit suicide, but it premises that the young lady referred to resides in that immediate neighborhood, and then goes on to say that on Monday last this woman, who was only recently married to an individual whom she loved not wisely but too well, was visiting at the house occupied by her husband, who has refused to cohabit with her since he was compelled to wed her. She complained of toothache, and finding a bottle of carbolic acid in the domicil proceeded to staturate a piece of cotton with the liquid, which she applied to the aching member. That same evening she came into the room where the family was seated, and showing the bottle, which contained about half an ounce of the acid, remarked that she wished to bid them all good-bye, as they would not see her again. It is supposed that she subsequently went to the river-side and drank the contents of the bottle, after which she precipitated herself into the stream, as a lady happened to see her floating along in the water. She was hauled out soon after being discovered, when it was found that her mouth and tongue were horribly burned; and after administering some milk to her, a physician was called in. He at once observed symptoms of poisoning, and that evening succeeded in learning that she had swallowed carbolic acid. Sweet oil was administered as an antidote, and on Tuesday she was removed to her home. The medical gentleman has not since been notified as to her condition, or whether she is still living, but it is his opinion that the drug would produce death. The case is a sad one, and the sufferings of the poor woman were terrible on Monday night. Her home is not within the limits of Johnstown.

GODFREY WOLF IN THE FIELD.—The fall is at hand; summer's heat will soon give place to the cooler breezes of autumn, and this in turn to winter's chilly blasts. He is a wise man who, by careful forethought, duly prepares for these changes of temperature by laying in at the proper time an ample supply of suitable clothing. No house in the country is better able to supply this need than that of Mr. Godfrey Wolf of Altoona. When he announces he will be prepared to exhibit at his store No. 1014 Eleventh avenue, a full line of all the latest styles of goods, *he means exactly what he says*. His stock is simply *immense*, and great care has been taken in his selections to get the best and newest designs of imported as well as domestic goods. While he thus offers inducements in the way of variety, he has still something better in the way of prices. It has always been his motto to furnish his goods at the lowest possible prices, and his great success proves the wisdom of his course. We cordially recommend our readers to call on him at 1014 Twelfth street, next door to the postoffice, Altoona.

—Any worthy young man who desires a free Scholarship in the Louisville Medical College, at Louisville, Ky., or a $50 scholarship in the National Business College, at New Haven, Coun., for half price, or $25 cash, can be accommodated by making application at this office.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—To our neighbor of the *Herald* our thanks are due for the use in type of the appended report of the proceedings had in Court since our last issue. It will be seen that a portion of the information here conveyed was furnished by us one week ago, but as we connot well separate it, now, we have deemed it best to let it go for what it is worth:

In the case of Mary M'Gluhey, charged with selling liquor without license, the defendant was found guilty. Her husband, charged with the same offense, plead guilty, and submitted to the Court. In default of the payment of $200 fine each, they were sent to jail for ninety days.

The next case was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. J. Davis, *alias* "Jack" Davis, Elliott Davis, Walter Davis, Ellis R. Doty, and Thomas Hanlan. These young men were charged with the larceny of goods from the Pennsylvania railroad at Cresson. Thomas Hanlan has not yet been taken, but the others were brought in for trial, when Wm. J. Davis, *alias* "Jack," plead guilty and submitted. The remaining three put in a plea of not guilty and a jury was called and sworn. They were found guilty, as was also David and Jasper Bailey, charged with stealing goods at Kaylor's station. They were each sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of two years, excepting Jack Davis, who was sentenced four years.

Com. vs. Randolph McMullin, charged with assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars, costs of prosecution, and to enter into recognizance in the sum of $100 to keep the peace for one year.

Com. vs. Huston McMullin, charged with stealing harness. Guilty. Sentenced, two years to penitentiary.

Com. vs. F. A. Dodson, charged with fornication. Defendant submitted, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Jane Helsel; charge, adultery. This woman acknowledged that she had cohabited with F. A. Dodson, and as she had at that time a husband in full life, her admission fixed the commission of the crime laid in the indictment. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of ten days.

SECOND WEEK.

Court has been in session here since Monday of this week, but up to the time of our going to press no cases of even the slightest interest have been tried. On Monday two cases were tried—the case of Joseph Berkey vs. Albert Seamans and that of John Galligan vs. James Collins. The first of these was an action to recover a balance claimed by the plaintiff for blacksmith work, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $63.58. The other case was an action of trespass. James Collins dug a ditch from the centre of his lot on Tunnel Hill, into the lot of John Galligan, which was on a lower level, and thus discharged a quantity of water upon Galligan's lot, injuring it and the crops, as the plaintiff claimed. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of $38.

On Tuesday the cases of A. H. Fisk & Co., vs. the Township of White; Keighn & Lynch vs. J. P. O'Neil, and William McCloskey vs. John E. Scanlan, Executor of M. M. Adams, dec'd, were tried. In the first of these cases the plaintiffs' claim was founded upon an order given by the road supervisors of White township upon the treasurer of White township and assigned to A. H. Fisk & Co. There be ng no such officer as township treasurer, the plaintiffs sued the township, which resisted the claim on the ground that the order was only given as an acknowledgment of an indebtedness which was to be paid out of a particular fund, and for the purpose of having the Court decide the legality of the claim, &c. The Court directed the jury to render a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount of their claim—$250. In the second case the plaintiffs claimed something from the defendant and the defendant claimed something from the plaintiffs, but what it was did not seem to be very clear from the evidence or the argument of counsel. The Court charged the jury to give the case all the attention its muddiness required, and they found their way out of the muddle by giving the plaintiffs a verdict for $200. The last of these cases was an action to recover a balance alleged to be due from the estate of Matthew M. Adams for carpenter work done by the plaintiff in erecting a steam sawmill, store house and other buildings near Cresson station. Verdict for plaintiff, $746.90.

On Wednesday two cases were tried. The first was an action of ejectment brought to enforce payment of purchase money. The parties were the heirs and legal representatives of Alexander Fullerton, Isaiah Hazzard, and Mary Hazzard, plaintiffs, and Geo. W. Rager, defendant. Fifteen minutes sufficed to try the case before the Court and jury and obtain a verdict for the plaintiff. The case of Catharine Rowland vs. John Davis and Mary Elen, his wife, came next. It was an action of slander in which Miss Rowland sought to vindicate her character from an imputation alleged to have been thrown upon it by Mrs. Davis, who is said to have said that she saw Miss Rowland in company with a young man going in the direction of a coal mine. These words may seem very harmless and devoid of anything shady, but their meaning was made perfectly clear (?) when Mrs. Davis afterwards long out upon the line of the "fair union," remarking, that she supposed it was safe to do so, as she saw no young men about. Shade of Dickens! The widow Bardell case cannot hold a candle to this. Tomato sauce and warming pans!—coal buckets and diapers! The indignation of the jury, upon hearing the evidence that the defendant had actually uttered these terrible words of and concerning the plaintiff was aroused, and they could only give vent to it by a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of—one dollar.

The case of Wm. B. Brown for use of the Singer Sewing M'f'g. Co. vs. David Kaepper was next tried and resulted in a verdict for the defendant—the first verdict for abdefendant during the week. The defendant was sued on a note for $65, which he claimed was obtained from him fraudulently by a sewing machine agent, who insisted upon putting a sewing machine into his house when he did not want it, and took the note on the representation that it was to be held by a witness to show his co-agent where the machine was, when he should want to get it.

Patrick Tobin vs. Michael Byrne—case in assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff for $940, the full amount of the claim.

THE MILITARY.—*A Grand Display and a Thorough Inspection.*—On Thursday last the troops composing the Fifth Regiment, Fifth Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, assembled at this place for inspection and review. Some five companies arrived on Wednesday afternoon and evening, and were quartered at different points in town. Early on Thursday morning the remainder of the companies composing the regiment arrived and at ten o'clock they formed in line on the Fair Grounds, under command of Lieut. Col. Milliken, when they were reviewed by Gov. Hartranft and staff, who had arrived in town late on Wednesday night. The inspection was then proceeded with by Major General J. W. Latta, which was thorough and searching in every department. The inspection consumed four or five hours, and the troops who were exposed to a burning sun all this time behave like veterans.

[Here follows a list of the staff officers, names of companies and commanders, and the number of men in each company who took part in the review, but want of space prevents us from publising them at this time. —ED. FREEMAN.]

Eleven companies were present—nine of infantry and two independent cavalry companies—and the display was magnificent, each company looking as neat and trim as it was possible for them to do. The manceuvering of the troops was witnessed by hundreds of our citizens and strangers, who stood in the broiling sun for hours without a murmur. The different companies were made up of goodlooking men, and their conduct during their stay among us was of the most exemplary character. We found fewer drunken men than is generally to be found in crowds of this kind. In fact we noticed only two or three in uniform under the influence of liquor. The presence of the soldierly carried our minds back to the times when hundreds and thousands of brave men were hurrying to the front to save our Union from the grasp of traitors. The inspection officers complimented the officers and men of the regiment upon their cleanly appearance and their rapid advancement in military proficiency. The Fifth will be a "crack" regiment at the centennial.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

RATIFYING THE THREE P'S—PERSHING, PIOLETT AND THE PLATFORM.—To the Democrats of Ebensburg in particular and to many of the same political faith in general belongs the honor of having been the first to ratify the nomination of that pure patriot, honest citizen and able statesman, Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing. The meeting on Friday night, it is true, was not as large as it would have been had not Court rather unexpectedly adjourned on that morning, but what was looking in number was made up in enthusiasm, and what was wanting in both respects at the first meeting was more than supplied at the adjourned meeting on Tuesday night. Speeches were made on these occasions by gentlemen who feel as we all feel that it is indeed a pleasnt task to endorse so worthy a man and so upright a judge as our honest friend and honest neighbor, Mr. Pershing, and when Messrs. McDonald, Johnston, Rose, Lake, Woodruff, Sechler, Kittlle, and others, paid their eloquent tributes to the moral and political worth of Judge Pershing and arraigned the Republican party for its misrule and debauchery in high places, they gave expression to the sentiments of every honest man who desires the welfare of the county and a return to the better days of the State and nation.

A SUPERB WORK OF ART.—We are under obligations to the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a copy of a magnificent work, just issued, bearing the title of "The Pennsylvania Railroad: its Origin, Construction, Condition, and Connections; embracing Historical, Descriptive and Statistical Notices of Cities, Towns, Villages, Stations, Industries, and Objects of Interest on its various Lines in Pennsylvania and New Jersey," and containing 281 pages, inclusive of notes and indexes, handsomely printed on elegant tinted paper and splendidly illustrated by well executed portraits on steel of J. Edgar Thomson, dec'd, and Col. Thomas A. Scott, and hundreds of fine mezzotint engravings representing cities, towns, hamlets and other points of interest, as well in this State as in New Jersey. This superb book is the work of Col. Wm. B. Sipes, a former citizen of Ebensburg and for a year or so editor of the *Democrat and Sentinel*, a newspaper then and for several years after published in this place. The work is issued under the auspices of the Passenger Department of the great corporation in whose behalf it has been compiled, and contains a great deal of useful information, much of which is of a local character, and hence of decided interest to many of our readers, who will no doubt thank us for presenting the following somewhat extended excerpts from its well filled and really entertaining pages:

"TUNNEL, 248 miles from Philadelphia. This great work is 3,612 feet in length, and the height of the earth above it is 210 feet. It is securely arched throughout. The highest point on the Pennsylvania Railroad is at its western end, where the elevation above tide-water is 2,161 ft.

"GALLITZIN, 248¾ miles from Philadelphia.—First station in Cambria county. Cambria was formed by act of March 26th, 1804, out of parts of Somerset and Huntingdon. The county occupies one of the most elevated positions in the State, and lies on the western declivity of the Allegheny mountains. Its surface is rugged and broken, and the soil cold, adapted for grazing and the growing of oats, rye, and potatoes. The west branch of the Susquehanna river rises in this county, and, breaking through the Allegheny mountains in Clearfield, flows into the Atlantic ocean. Tributary to this are Clearfield and Chest creek, which also have their sources in Cambria. These streams furnish facilities for rafting out the lumber growing along them, and have contributed much to the wealth of the county. All the other streams rising in its limits flow into the western rivers. Coal and iron ore underlie a large portion of its surface, and are extensively mined.

"Near the north line of the county there is said to be an ancient fortification,—probably an outwork of the mound-builders of the Mississippi valley. The embankments are represented to have been, some forty years ago, four or five feet high and overgrown with large trees. There were open clearings, similar to prairies, not far from these fortifications, which probably gave the name to the adjoining county of Clearfield.

"The first settlements were made in Cambria about 1789. Previous to that time it was an unbroken wilderness,—none of the pioneers who had pushed their way up the Juniata valley having ventured into the wilds of the Alleghenies. The settlers who came in at the time named located where the town of Loretto now stands, and some of their descendants still live there. They were principally Irish, and, with the courage peculiar to that race, unflinchingly encountered the hardships and dangers of the unpromising region,—subduing the wilderness as well as its hostile inhabitants, and making for themselves and their posterity comfortable and enduring homes. Some six years afterwards a colony of Welsh settled in the vicinity of Ebensburg. They first laid out town on what is now called Beulah, about two miles south-west of Ebensburg, and this was at first designed to be the county seat; but the neighboring settlement of Ebensburg having been designated as such by an act of the legislature of 1805, Beulah was abandoned by its inhabitants and fell into ruin. It is now almost overgrown by forest trees, broken chimneys and rotting logs, with here and there a gaunt tree struggling to maintain the evidence of civilization in the encroaching wilderness, are all that is left to mark the industry of those who built it three quarters of a century ago.

"The construction of the public works by the State gave a wonderful impetus to the business of Cambria county, and developed a class of men who, for intellectual and business energy, were marvels in their day. Millions of dollars were expended in building and maintaining the railroads over the mountain, and fortunes were rapidly accumulated. But the Allegheny is now completely conquered, and the time of travel and trade is carried over it with as much facility as it passes through the valleys on either side,—no pause being made to pay tribute to the barrier that once was so terrible. Population, 5,640; value of agricultural productions, $1,146,417. Number of manufacturing establishments, 373; hands employed, 3,464; wages paid, $1,501,208; capital invested, $2,377,072; materials used, $6,231,631; value of products, $8,641,813. Bituminous coal-mines, 3; hands employed, 527; wages paid, $287,887; capital invested, $161,500; mined, 244,296; value, $367,067. Iron-ore mines, 1; hands employed, 521; wages paid, $340,762; capital invested, $250,000; tons mined, 104,598; value, $367,625.

"The town of Gallitzin is named after Prince Gallitzin, who settled in this county, at Loretto, in 1789. He was born in Munster, Germany; his father, Prince Gallitzin, ranking among the highest nobility of Russia, and his mother being the daughter of Field-Marshal de Schmeltau, an officer under Frederick the Great, of Prussia. The subject of this notice held a commission in the Russian army from his birth. Europe, in the early part of his life, was desolated by war, (the French revolution and Napoleon's ambition volcano upon that continent,) and as it afforded no facilities for travel,—considered necessary to the education of young men of family,—it was determined that he should visit America. He landed in Baltimore in 1782. His mind, soon after, was impressed with the obligations of religion, and he renounced forever his brilliant prospects, pursued a course of ecclesiastical studies under Bishop Carroll, and entered the Catholic priesthood. In the year 1789 he directed his course to the Allegheny mountains, and took up his residence in the settlement of Loretto. Here, after incredible labor and hardship, he founded a prosperous colony, established schools, churches, and religious houses, and created an influential centre for the religion he so much loved. His princely fortune was expended on his colony, and he labored with a zeal and industry that knew neither abatement nor rest. He wrote several religious works, and his "Defense of Catholic Principles" gained celebrity in Europe and America. After a pastoral career of forty-two years he died at his post, on the 6th of May, 1840, and he sleeps the sleep of the righteous in the midst of the religious colony he founded and created.

"Coal is extensively mined near this station,—the production amounting to about two hundred tons annually. The settlement contains two churches and a hotel. Population about 1000."

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER.—It is natural for people suffering with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint or any derangements of the digestive organs, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Waterbrash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., to put off from day to day buying an article, that they know has cured their neighbor, friend, or relative, yet they have no faith in it until it is too late. But if you will go to your Druggist, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or to Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER your immediate cure is as certain as you live. Sample Bottles of this medicine can be obtained for 10 cents to try its superior virtue.

Regular size 75 cents. Try it, two doses will relieve any case.

—Messrs. Baxter & Son of this place have concluded to make way with the entire stock of goods they have now on hand, no matter what the sacrifice, as they need room for their fall and winter supplies. Hence it is that they have resolved to sell all they have at less than cost, and they invite every one who wishes to secure better bargains than they ever heard of to bring along the cash and see what they can do for them. This is no catch-penny announcement, but a *bona fide* promise which they pledge their words to make good. [8-20.-tf.]

THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, whose advertisement appears in another column, is one of the established institutions of this country. It has been in successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, and for upwards of twenty years, the leading business college of the United States. Noted for the completeness of its course of study, and the thoroughness of its system of instruction, it is without a rival in all that constitutes a first-class business college.

Dr. Finney's Compound Syrup of Buchu is guaranteed to cure Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, painful or suppressed urination so frequent in old age, painful or suppressed menstruation, lacorrhœa or whites, gravel, gleet, stricture, bloody discharges, Bright's disease, brickdust deposits, dropsy-pain in the back or side, sick acadache, pimples, blotches and eruptions on the face, and all diseases of a specific or constitutional nature, regardless of duration, age or sex. Compound Syrup of Buchu is a positive and radical cure. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg.

New and Elegant

FALL STOCK OF GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY

AT

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

JUST OPENED.—A large assortmennt of PLAIN and BARRED FLANNELS, in all colors, at extraordinary low prices.

WATERPROOFS.—Plain, Barred, and Striped, in all shades, at VERY LOW PRICES.

ALLWOOL black and colored CASHMERES, and black and colored SILKS.

Black Mohairs, Alpacas, and *Colored Dress Goods,* in great variety, and at extraordinary low figures for cash.

Heavy Stock of Calicos, Muslins and Ginghams on our counters, and more arriving daily.

Our Notion Department is fully supplied with everything needed for personal or family use.

Ladies' Neck-Wear, Collars, Cuffs and *Silk Ties* in endless variety.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St.,

Johnstown, Pa.

Jard Canvas in all colors; *Honeycomb* and *Railroad Canvas.*

Gold and Silver Perforated Card Board.

A Great Assorment of PATTERN BOOKS for working on canvas and cloth; also, Patterns for crocheting lace and tidies.

Wax Beads and a large variety of Fancy Goods.

A Full Assortment of Berlin Zephyr, first quality; Germantown, Cashmere and Balmoral Yarns. Also, Morgan's celebrated Stocking Yarn, in all colors, at our standard low prices.

We make it a specialty to procure all goods in our line, not in stock, in the shortest possible time, by parties leaving their orders.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St.,

Johnstown, Pa.

[Written for the Cambria Freeman.]

CAMPAIGN SONG.

DID YOU HEAR THE NEWS FROM ERIE?

BY J. GIL. LONDON.

Did you hear the news from Erie?
From that far off northern shore,
Where the waters break and glisten
On the lovers' dripping oar.
Have you heard the news, I ask you?
How a band of freemen there
Has nominated Pershing
For the gubernatorial chair?
CHORUS.—Then blow the bugle, beat the drum,
And let the colors wave;
We've honest men to take the helm
When treachery finds a grave.

Have you heard the news from Erie,
Ye laborers of the land?
How a man of sworn precepts
Is about to take command?
And that thieves will have to scamper
From those buildings in the East,
For our "Daniel" now is coming
To end Belshazzar's feast.
CHORUS.

Have you heard the news from Erie,
How a band of patriots met
And placed before the people
The old man Piolett,
Who has served the people often
And is honest, tried and true—
A farmer by profession—
A working man like you.
CHORUS.

You have heard the news from Erie,
And its left for you to say,
Will you vote an honest ticket
On next election day?
If so, the vultures will take flight
And honest men will reign—
The times we've had for four long years
Will ne'er return again.
CHORUS.

SCALP LEVEL, Washington Twp., Sept. 14, 1875.

EDITOR FREEMAN—As delegate election day is near at hand I have concluded to say "somedings about what I thinks," and that is that you, Mr. Editor, are well worthy and well fitted for the office you are seeking, and my private opinion publicly expressed is that you will pull through all right. As the Yankee remarked, however, "say nothing but saw wood."

Business is looking up somewhat hereaway since Mr. James Murray resumed operations in his coal bank.

A party of Summitvillians indulged in a basket picnic not long since, which passed off pleasantly enough until after nightfall, when they adjourned to a private residence for the purpose of continuing the festivities, where in due course of time one of the participants with a stone, producing a beautiful black eye and inflicting a rather ugly gash on one of his cheeks. The law was subsequently appealed to, but finally better counsels prevailed and the matter was amicable adjusted.

Hoping that you may be the next County Treasurer, I remain

Yours, &c., HARD TIMES.

OBITUARY.

LLOYD.—Died, at South Fork, Sept. 6th, 1875, Mrs. SARAH ANN LLOYD, wife of Wm. Lloyd, in the 38th year of her age.

Mrs. Lloyd was well known in this community as a faithful wife, an affectionate mother and a kind friend. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn her loss, and they have the sympathies of a large circle of acquaintances. Her loss will be keenly felt by many, for her hands were never closed to the needy. Her remains were taken to Summerhill for interment, whither they were followed by a large concourse of friends.

[Indiana county papers please copy.]

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to meddle with a team of horses (black and dark brown) wagon, harness and spreads left with Christopher Noel until we are ready to take the same away.

FINNEY & JOHNSON.

Chest Creek, Sept. 13, 1875.-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

THERE will be exposed to public sale by the undersigned Assignee, at the store room lately occupied by GEO. C. K. ZAHM, in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., on

Saturday, Sept. 25, '75,

the entire stock of goods contained in said store, consisting of Dry Goods Notions, Groceries, Glassware, Queensware, Drugs, Hats and Caps Boots and Shoes, and a full and complete assortment of all such miscellaneous goods as are usually kept in country stores. Also, one Fire-proof Safe, Stove, large Show Case, Lamps, Desks, Chairs, one Basket Sleigh, &c., &c.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., and to continue from day to day until the stock of goods is disposed of. Terms made known on day of sale.

F. H. BARKER, Assignee.

Ebensburg, Sept. 17, 1875

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

In view of the near approach of the Centennial anniversary of the American nation, it is quite natural to take a retrospect, just now, of what has transpired within the hundred years that has now so nearly reached its close. In doing this, one is astounded at the events that have been crowded into the century. If any are credulous as to this assertion let them read the following:

One hundred and ten years ago there was not a single white man in what is now Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois. Then, what is now the most flourishing part of the United States, was as little known as the country in the heart of Africa itself. It was not till 1776 that Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler in Kentucky. And the first pioneers of Ohio did not settle till twenty years later still. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and Washington was a modest Virginia Colonel, and the United States the most loyal part of the British Empire, and scarcely a speck on the political horizon indicated the struggle that in a score of years was to lay the foundation of the greatest Republic of the world.

A hundred years ago there was but four small newspapers in America; steam engines had not been imagined, and locomotives, and steamboats, and railroads, and telegraphs, and postal cards, and friction matches, and revolvers, and percussion caps, and breech-loading guns, and stoves and furnaces, and gas for dwellings, and India rubber shoes, and Spaulding's glue, and sewing machines, and anthracite coal, and photographs, and chromo paintings, and kerosene oil, and the safety lamp, and the compound blow-pipe, and free schools, and spring mattresses, and wood engraving, and Brussels carpets, and lever watches, and greenbacks, and cotton and woolen factories, in anything like the present meaning of these terms, were utterly unknown.

A hundred years ago the spinning-wheel was in almost every family, and clothing was spun and woven and made up in the household, and the printing press was a cumbrous machine, worked by hand, and a nail, or brick, or a knife or a pair of shears or scissors, or a razor, or a woven pair of stockings, or an ax, or hoe, or shovel, or a lock or key, or a plate of glass of any size, was not made in what is now the United States. Even in 1790 there was only seventy-five postoffices in the country, and the whole extent of our post-routes was less than nineteen hundred miles. Cheap postage was unheard of, and had any one suggested the transmission of messages with lightning speed he would have been deemed insane. The microscope on the one hand, and the telescope on the other, were in their infancy as instruments of science and geology and chemistry were almost unknown. In a word, it is true that to the century passed have been allotted more improvements, in their bearing on the comfort and happiness of mankind, than to any other which has elapsed since the creation of the world.

How High Can a Cat Jump.—That birds, however apparently hung in cages, are unsafe from the skill and cunning of the cat, may be gathered from many instances of the extraordinary leaps they are capable of making to attain their prey. We are told by a reliable authority that when his cat was a year old he was seen several days in succession to take his position on a show case four feet high, licking his chops while watching a canary in a cage suspended from the ceiling eight feet from the case. The ceiling was eleven feet high from the floor, and the cage an ordinary cylindrical one. While thus observing the cat and thinking how remote was his chance of plunder, the animal suddenly sprang at the cage and caught his claws in it. His weight swung the cage up against the ceiling, spilling seed and water, and terrifying the canary. After swinging to and fro several times the cat dropped to the floor uninjured. Our informant measured the distance from the top of the cage and found it to be ten feet; so that the cat made an ascent of six feet in eight, or upon an incline of nearly thirty-five degrees. The surprise here is that the bird escaped, for it is during its terror and while beating itself from side to side of the cage that the hooked claws of the cat are prepared to receive it, and if any portion of the bird is caught it is rapidly pulled through the wire and the cat and bird disappear before the spectator can recover his astonishment.

A Queer Horse.—The Hartford *Times* says: "Mr. Joseph Church, father of the famous painter of 'Niagara,' whose residence is at No. 624 Asylum street, has a horse which regularly lies down and takes an hour's nap every Sunday morning after breakfast, the queerest thing about it being the fact that he never does it on other days, though he has the opportunity to do so. He seems to have the phrenological organ of 'time' largely developed. He is usually left in a certain place back of some bank, on such forenoons as his master comes down-town, and if the hour of 12, noon, passes without his master coming for him, the horse himself comes out, carriage and all, through the alley way, and stands in front of the bank as a hint that it is time to drop business and go to dinner." There's another horse in Hartford who never takes a drink on Sunday. If a man made the same boast somebody would declare that it was because the saloons were closed.

A brown paper lining will make an ordinary coat as serviceable as a top coat.

New and Elegant

FALL STOCK OF GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY

AT

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

JUST OPENED.—A large assortmennt of PLAIN and BARRED FLANNELS, in all colors, at extraordinary low prices.

WATERPROOFS.—Plain, Barred, and Striped, in all shades, at VERY LOW PRICES.

ALLWOOL black and colored CASHMERES, and black and colored SILKS.

Black Mohairs, Alpacas, and *Colored Dress Goods,* in great variety, and at extraordinary low figures for cash.

Heavy Stock of Calicos, Muslins and Ginghams on our counters, and more arriving daily.

Our Notion Department is fully supplied with everything needed for personal or family use.

Ladies' Neck-Wear, Collars, Cuffs and *Silk Ties* in endless variety.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St.,
Johnstown, Pa.

Java Canvas in all colors; *Honeycomb* and *Railroad Canvas.*

Gold and Silver Perforated Card Board.

A Great Assorment of PATTERN BOOKS for working on canvas and cloth; also, Patterns for crocheting lace and tidies.

Wax Beads and a large variety of Fancy Goods.

A Full Assortment of Berlin Zephyr, first quality; Germantown, Cashmere and Balmoral Yarns. Also, Morgan's celebrated Stocking Yarn, in all colors, at our standard low prices.

We make it a specialty to procure all goods in our line, not in stock, in the shortest possible time, by parties leaving their orders.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St.,
Johnstown, Pa.

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT

KNAKE & McGINN'S,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEDRATED

KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT ARION PIANO.

Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own mak of Rotary Valve BANd & INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all Instruments constantly on hand.

Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a full stock of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.
PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods, will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.

WAREROOMS, No. 12 Sixth Street, (Late St. Clair.)
[1-29.-1y.] PITTSBURCH, PA.

GLASS! GLASS! GLASS!

The Latest and Most Elegant Styles of

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Window Glass, Flint and Green Bottles,
Lamps, Chandeliers and Brackets,
French Crystal Glass Shades
All styles--Round, Square, Oval and Oblong--for covering Wax Works, Statuettes, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Send for Price List and Quotations before Purchasing.

W. C. ARMOR & CO.
53 Ninth Street, late Hand, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUSSELMAN & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO. Also, the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY!

To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bachman, and all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.
[6-25.-3m.]

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
AND DEALERS IN
Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,
No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,
Altoona, Pa.
ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.
Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

Parke's Marble Works,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.
Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!
131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.
JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.
MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, AND TELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from the High street. [aug.27,'72.]

Andrew Moses,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
1 TONTON STREET
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.
HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by prompt attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.]

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. [6-1.'71.]

Rotation in Crops.

—A judicious rotation in crops is absolutely necessary in maintaining the fertility of the soil. This needs no demonstration, for it is universally admitted. But how to rotate to secure the greatest advantages is the main question. No specific directions can be given to suit every case, because "circumstances alter cases" very much in regard to this point. The system that would succeed on one farm would utterly fail on another, and vice versa. Governed by general principles, the farmer must decide the matter for himself. Each crop extracts from the soil the elements essential to its growth and maturity, and by continuous cropping, however judicious the rotation may be, the soil will evidently be exhausted. Hence the elements abstracted must be returned to the soil in the shape of fertilizers. This settles one point—that the farmers must keep stock, and the nearer they come to keeping stock enough to consume what their farms produce the nearer they come to the most improved culture. The usual rotation is from the sod—corn, oats or barley, wheat and then grass. In good soil two crops of wheat can be grown, clover being sown on the first, in the spring, which will furnish one crop and one to plow under for second crop of wheat, on which grass is grown for future meadow or pasture lands. A prominent agriculturist recommends the following six years rotation: First year, corn, potatoes and roots, with ground heavily manured; second, oats; third, clover, plowed in and sowed with wheat in the fall; then timothy and clover sowed on the wheat in the spring of the fourth year; then let it lay in grass two years. Other systems of rotations have advantages, suited to the surounding circumstances of soil, climate, etc. In wheat districts, where the soil rests on limestone or plaster, a simple rotation of clover two years and wheat one is found to be good, always promising that plenty of manure is returned to the soil. Let us hear from our readers on this subject.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Sheep Better Than Neat Cattle.—One great advantage sheep have over other stock is they never die of contagious diseases which they contract. They get the scab or foot rot or something else, and if unchecked it gets them in a bad condition, and would ultimately, perhaps, kill them. But the very worst contagious diseases to which sheep are subject give the owner ample time to treat the effected animals, and the diseases are generally of a character which yield rapidly to treatment. But a man may have a lot of hogs and feed them hundreds of bushels of corn daily, and about the time the bottoms of his cribs are neared and he is thinking of selling, some disease breaks out among them, no one knows what it is or what to do for it; one animal after another, following in rapid succession, is affected, and the greater portion die. I have known farmers to be well nigh ruined by the appearance of a contagious disease of this character. Sheep are happily exempt from such rapid and fearful mortality. Besides, when a sheep dies—and they do die sometimes—its pelt is sufficient to pay for its keeping from the last shearing to its death. It makes no difference when it dies, or what kills it, the sheep never dies in debt.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Chinese Time Keepers.—The Chinese are very skillful in imitating many European appliances, but they have not yet succeeded in manufacturing watches for themselves, at any rate not to any extent; and during a residence of several years in various parts of the country we never met with a single specimen, though we have often found Chinamen quite capable of repairing foreign watches. The native methods of telling the time are the clepsydra, incense-stick, and sun-dial. With regard to the first-named, Dr. Bridgman tells us that in the south of China it is formed of six water pots arranged in successive order, one above another, and from which through small perforations the water gradually drops; the lowest vessel of all which receives the water has a wooden cover with a hole cut in it; in this hole an index is inserted, on which are marked "periods" of time. Then as the water in the vessel fills one degree, the index, floating on its surface, rises one quarter. The periods of time into which the Chinese divide the day and the watches of the night are all indicated by this means. These water-clocks seem to have varied in construction at different times; but water-pots were formerly of brass, but are now of wood.

Sand Paper.—One of the odd industries, the nature and extent of which are comparatively little known, is the manufacture of sand paper, the amount of which article annually produced in the United States is estimated at not less than 200,000 reams, including the various grades and qualities. Formerly it was made of ordinary brown paper, glue, and sand. At present, for the most part, the paper is made of old rope, the best quality of glue is used, and, instead of sand, pulverized quartz of flint. By this means a superior fabric is produced, of a constantly uniform grade, and at so low a price that the use of it has become greatly extended, large quantities being exported to Europe, South America, the Pacific Islands, and elsewhere. For emery paper and emery cloth a large demand has been created by the finished iron work in steam engine shops, the sewing machine factories, and other similar industries which require them for polishing purposes.

An under waistcoat of brown paper is equal to a flannel shirt for warmth.

EBENSBURG
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
IRON,
NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.
[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at
[6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

G. C. K. ZAHM,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND ALL OTHER GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.
WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.
Store on South Side of Main Street,
Ebensburg, Pa.

THE HOLDIAYS ARE OVER!
AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE
PRICES
At E. J. MILLS'
Cheap Cash Store
Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps,
Boots, Shoes, Notions,
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,
In this "Neck o' Timber."
☞ A complete and elegant assortment of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, nea Centre street.
E. J. MILLS.
Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.
HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.
Cigars and Tobaccos,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.
JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker
THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.
Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.
☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

T. W. DICK, Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14,'74.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet-Iron WARES,
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.....JOHN HANNAN.
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Fancy and Plain
FURNITURE!
AND CHAIRS.
We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS
Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for
OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!
IN PIECES OR SUITS,
At PRICES Below
Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.
Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,
NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.
☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [8-15,'74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,
Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASSWARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, ETC.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE
Having recently taken possession of the newly-fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.
The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.
☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.
All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Mountain
HOUSE!
Corner Centre and High Sts.,
EBENSBURG, PA.
UNDER its new management, this well known HOTEL solicits a continuance of public patronage. A limited number of
Summer Boarders
WILL BE RECEIVED.
ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST CLASS.
April 9, 1873.-2m. L. H. LINTON.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Recipes.—To prevent moths from getting in carpets wash the floor before laying them with spirits of pentine or benzine. Straw matting should be washed with a cloth wrung out in salt water. Indian meal sprinkled over it and then swept out will also cleanse it. In washing windows a narrow wooden knife, sharply pointed, will take out the dust that collects in the corners of the sash. Dry whiting will polish the glass, which should be washed with weak black tea and then with a little alcohol. Save the tea leaves for the purpose. Gray soapstone hearths can be rubbed with linseed oil and no spots will show. Painting and painting are best done in dry weather, especially the latter, as new wood absorbs the oil of paint much more in warm weather, while in cold weather the oil hardens on the surface, making a coat which will protect the wood instead of soaking into it.

Celery as a Remedial.—A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* says: "I have known many men and women, too, who, from various causes, have become so effected with nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days; and by a daily moderate use of the blanched footstalks of the plant or leaves as a salad, they became as strong and steady in limbs as other people. I have known others afflicted with nervous that the least annoyance would throw them in a state of agitation, who were in almost constant perplexity and trouble, and who were effectually cured by the daily moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at mealtimes. I have known others cured of palpitation of the heart by the use of celery.

Curing Corn Fodder.—A farmer in Ontario county, N. Y., sowed his corn broadcast, in the usual amount of seed, then drilled in corn, using three pecks of seed to the acre. When the oats were ripe, the whole crop was cut like grass, and the dry oats straw, absorbing the moisture of the corn, rendered the whole easily cured. Many of our correspondents last year will remember that he cured his fodder by placing it in the mow between alternate layers of dry straw, and that his cattle and horses devoured the straw with much relish as the fodder. As this kind of fodder is a difficult thing to secure when cut green, these suggestions should be acted upon, when fodder is put in the barn.

Valuable Recipe.—The following was given us by a mother whose infant child she is sure has been cured of a wasting diarrhœa by its use. In many cases of this kind it has been found an invaluable remedy when others have failed: In one pint of port wine dissolve a half pound of white sugar; mix with a tablespoonful of flour, three or four of water; stir until smooth; add this to the wine and sugar, and scald all together. Keep in a cool place. For a dose give a teaspoonful three or four times a day. The port wine must be genuine. Another mixture of logwood and whiskey.

Never decant coffee. Whatever else you may do about it, let it remain in the table in the vessel in which it was made. A handsome urn and elegant coffee-pot is the grave of good coffee. When hot coffee is emptied from one vessel to another, the kitchen atmosphere generally receives the essence, the aroma, vapor which should have found its way into the cups of the breakfasters. And one word about the cream. When the coffee enters them it should find the milk or cream already there.

Glossed Shirt Bosoms.—Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder, put it in a pitcher and pour upon it a pint or more of water, and then let it stand, being covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning, pour it carefully off from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork tightly and keep it for use. A teaspoonful of the gum water stirred in a pint of starch, made in the usual way, will give linen, lawns, white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them, after they have been washed.

A Cure for Warts on Horses.—Take pure, cold extracted castile soap and rub the wart well every morning. If the wart is not bleeding or sore, then with a corn-cob and water rub the wart till it is irritated and bleeds a little. Keep this up unremittingly and you can cure any wart you may meet with. It will produce like effect on warts on the human hand. Apply each application of the oil, the warts turn black.

A Lesson from Cabbage.—No one knows that cabbages will not grow fast or head out well unless they are hoed very often. Most have also learned that this crop does the best when very early in the morning, while the dew is on the ground. Hoeing in the day when the dew has evaporated, will have the same effect. The reasons appear to be these: The ground being covered with soil, is retained, and helps to keep the soil moist. The soil contains a very large amount of carbonic gen, which it took from the air, and hastens the growth of plants. Now the same causes ought to produce the same effect on other plants, and it has been found, by observing farmers, that they do. Market gardeners prefer to have potatoes hoed either when the ground is wet with dew or after a slight shower. Observations made by one of the most intelligent farmers in Wisconsin, extending through many years, convinced him that there was great advantage in plowing land while it was wet with dew. Especially was this the case when the soil or grass was plowed under. He was found that the sod and grass thus treated much sooner, and that the succeeding crops were larger and of better quality.